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Saudi Prince Begins Private Visit 24 Sep

Meets Marko, Plaka

AU251212 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Tirana, September 25 (ATA)—The Prince of Saudi Arabia, Talal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud arrived on a private visit in our country on September 24.

The friend from Saudi Arabia was welcomed at the airport by Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Zeqi Agolli, head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other comrades.

The vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, received on September 24 afternoon the Prince of Saudi Arabia, Talal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud, and had a friendly talk with him. The possibilities of the exchanges between the two countries in fields of mutual interest and some aspects of the international situation were discussed in the course of the talks.

The vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Rita Marko, received the Prince of Saudi Arabia, Talal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud, at the Palace of Brigades on September 24 afternoon.

During the reception, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Comrade Rita Marko wished welcome to the friend from Saudi Arabia and also greeted him on behalf of the President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia. He acquainted him with the work and efforts of our people to develop industry, agriculture, and with the progress made in the field of education and culture. The Albanian people, he stressed, nurtures a great sympathy for the Arab peoples with whom they are bound with a close traditional friendship. Likewise, he highly evaluated the ancient history and culture of the Saudi people and of all the Arab peoples, their just struggle in defense of freedom and national independence, and expressed the firm support that our country gives them in this struggle. Comrade Rita Marko spoke also of the full support and backing to the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

The Prince, Talal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud, thanked for the warm reception extended to him. He expressed the feelings of sympathy for the Albanian people and evaluated the support of Albania for the just cause of the Arab peoples.

Attending the reception were also the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj; the President of the General Council of the WUA [Albanian Women's Union], Lumturi Rexha, and other comrades.

In honor of the friends from Saudi Arabia, the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Rita Marko, gave a dinner on September 24, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Departs 25 Sep

AU261659 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Tirana, September 26 (ATA)—The prince of Saudi Arabia, Talal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud, who paid a private visit to our country, left on September 25.

He was seen off at the airport by Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Zeqi Agolli, director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and others.

The prince of Saudi Arabia visited the "Albania Today" exhibition where he got acquainted with the transformations that have taken place in our country in all the sectors of the economy, the development of industry, agriculture, science, the progress in culture, health service, etc.

Likewise, he visited the Museum of National History, where he got acquainted with the ancient and modern history of our people, their struggles and efforts for freedom and independence, for the liberation of the homeland, and the triumph of the people's revolution.

Malile Meets Counterparts in New York

AU271400 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Tirana, September 27 (ATA)—These days, the minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Reis Malile, who heads the Albanian delegation at the proceedings of the 42nd session of the UN General Assembly in New York, had separate meetings with the ministers of foreign affairs of Turkey, Romania, Spain, The Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Japan, Cuba, and Iran.

In these meetings they talked of the situation and development of the bilateral relations in the fields of mutual interests, of some questions of the present international relations and of special problems to be examined in the present session of the UN General Assembly.

Envoy Presents Credentials in Tokyo

AU271358 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Tirana, September 27 (ATA)—On September 25, 1987 the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Japan, Justin Papajorgji, presented his credentials to the Hereditary Prince of Japan, Akihito.

Paper Calls for Better Working Conditions

AU261656 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 18 Sep 87 p1

[Editorial: "Constant Solicitude For the Workers' Working and Living Conditions"]

[Excerpts] The party's demand has always been and continues to be clear: Let us improve the working and living conditions of the workers. This ranks among the

most important of tasks. In his greeting to the 10th Congress of the Albanian Trade Unions, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that the trade union organizations must not hesitate, but must call to account all those managers who fail to use up the funds set aside for this purpose supposedly in the name of saving, and they must make certain that the workers receive what is due to them. The action undertaken by the trade unions during the month from 10 September to 10 October is a timely one. The purpose of this action is to provide further momentum to all matters pertaining to improving working and living conditions. [passage omitted]

Nothing is lacking to further improve the working and living conditions of the workers, particularly in the oil sector, mines, the geological sector, the timber sector, in the chemical industry, and so forth. For this purpose the state has allocated a sum of 20 million leks annually, detailed according to the branches of the economy and according to the needs. [passage omitted]

It is a fact, however, that not all enterprises do what must be done in this respect. Up to now, in the current year, some 2.6 million leks allocated by the state for the improvement of working and living conditions have remained unused. In the mining and energy sectors, the funds allocated have been used only 62.1 percent and 72.4 percent respectively. Why does this happen? Bureaucracy is also striving to be a hinderance in this field. [passage omitted]

All these weaknesses and procrastinations must be kept well in mind during the current action by the trade unions. The time has arrived to tackle accounts more clearly and more precisely. Every trade union organization in every collective must demand accounts for those tasks that have not been fulfilled in this respect and must adopt measures to ensure that they be fulfilled now. The trade unions must play the role given them by the party to oppose all bureaucratic procrastinations to the end and to adopt a firm stand against all those who fail to fulfill their tasks and hinder the implementation of the party's line. [passage omitted]

Unions in Action To Improve Conditions

AU261631 Tirana PUNA in Albanian 18 Sep 87 p1

[Editorial: "An Important Action for the Trade Unions"]

[Excerpts] The countrywide action of the trade unions to further improve the working and living conditions of the working people began some days ago. This important action responds directly to the tasks set out by the party, the decisions of the 10th Congress of the Albanian Trade Unions, and Comrade Ramiz Alia's instructions concerning this problem of primary importance. The party, the state, and society as a whole have always shown and are showing particular care for the working and living conditions of the working people and their health. The state invests over 20 million leks for this purpose annually. [passage omitted]

A great reserve in this field is represented by the full use of the funds set out by the state. There are achievements, but we are still far from what is required. There is no room for complacency. [passage omitted]

The trade unions are required to exercise stricter control in this matter, oposing manifestations of liberalism and a tendency to underrate the importance of this question, and they must call to account anyone who hinders or delays the implementation of this task and the objectives of the action through their attitude and actions. [passage omitted]

AWP Journal on Foreign Trade Questions

AU271903 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian Issue No.8 for Aug 87 pp 34-42

[Aristotel Pano article: "The Efficiency of Foreign Trade Is Raised Through Comprehensive Efforts, Based on a Real Knowledge of the Situation"]

[Excerpts] Our socialist economy develops on the basis of self-reliance and in accordance with its own objective economic laws. But this development has never been conceived, dealt with, and implemented as an autarkical development. [passage omitted]

Under the conditions of the objective processes of the international division of work taking place in the world economy, our party has always realistically assessed both the possibilities and needs of our social system in participating in this distribution, because, as Comrade Ramiz Alia has stressed: "Participation in the international division of work is not a subjective matter. It is objectively essential. We have established entire branches of the economy that are working for export, primarily the mines. In the same way, a considerable proportion of the production for internal consumption consists entirely or partially of imported commodities" (Ramiz Alia, "Speeches and Discussions,1985," p 431). [passage omitted]

A broad and complete understanding of the efficiency of our foreign trade is reflected in the degree of ensuring the rapid development of our socioeconomic development at present and in the future. Looking at the matter from this angle, Comrade Ramiz Alia's instruction at the fourth AWP Central Committee assumes particular importance. He said: "Our foreign trade organs must not just wait for what it is given and when it is given, it must also make suggestions and stimulate production, present its own demands for new and supplementary products, and it must find markets for everything that is produced in the country, even stones and mud, water and sand, as the saying goes" (*Zeri I Popullit*, 12 July 1987). This is the way to understand the active role and efficiency of our foreign trade in ensuring the pace of our socioeconomic development, that is, in the fulfillment and overfulfillment of planned tasks. This also enables us to better understand the criticisms of the fourth AWP Central Committee plenum concerning the deficits created in the oil, chrome, and other industries, which,

failing to provide for planned exports, reduced import possibilities. This created the danger of having to reduce the import of machinery and technological equipment, which would have affected the completion of investments with all the negative consequences for the present and future development of the economy, from the viewpoint of its rate, as well as its efficiency. [passage omitted]

To further raise the efficiency of our foreign trade, a proper understanding and profound reflection is required concerning the instructions issued by the fourth AWP Central Committee that "No one has the right to justify any failure in foreign trade with conjunctural difficulties and the imperialist-revisionist pressure" (*Zeri I Popullit*, 12 July 1987). Naturally, reflection on this instruction in no way means denying the existence of considerable conjunctural ups and downs and of the imperialist-revisionist pressure. On the contrary, the party and Comrade Enver have made it clear that this pressure is real, but they must be confronted realistically not with justifications, but with well-considered action, with further improvements in organization and management, with adroitness and dynamism, with actions that make our economy capable to efficiently meet these conjunctural ups and downs, and the imperialist-revisionist pressure, because their dimensions and nature do not depend on us. What depends on ourselves is the adoption of comprehensive and efficient measures to confront them successfully, and to ensure the normal and independent development of our socialist economy. In his speech "The way to understand and to combat the imperialist-revisionist encirclement of our country and the effects of its pressure on us," he stressed: "Let us not be afraid of looking reality straight in the eye and adopting suitable measures to confront this reality" (Enver Hoxha, "Reports and Speeches 1972-3," p279). All the possibilities exist for the adoption of such measures, suffice that we understand their essentiality and show party-mindedness, initiative, a high sense of responsibility, concrete action, dynamism, and adroitness in adopting them. [passage omitted]

First, it is essential to better define all the possibilities for increasing export sources or of creating new ones, through a more profound and complete study by our planning and export organs, of the trends of the world economy and markets, on the one hand, and of the possibilities of our own economy, on the other. [passage omitted]

Second, it is essential to further improve the economic planning mechanism, the kinks between the foreign trade organs and domestic producers, and to stimulate the production of export commodities, particularly new ones. The question lies in that the planning of export commodities should become more elastic and better related to the economic stimulation of the initiative and interests of working collectives, that they may think and work better to increase the foreign currency earnings of our economy as a whole. [passage omitted]

We currently possess a balance between currency earnings and spending on the scale of the national economy as a whole, whereas such a balance does not exist at departmental, district, or production enterprise level, at least not in the fullest meaning of the word. The time has therefore arrived, perhaps, to draft a special kind of currency balance, beginning from production enterprises and up to the central departments, at least with regard to those enterprises that are more directly involved in importing and exporting. This indicator and the creation of a more suitable mechanism of linking it with the activity of every enterprise and of the national economy as a whole, would help to raise the economic efficiency of our foreign trade.

Essentially, the question lies in that the production enterprise should more directly be affected by both foreign currency obligations and its benefits in its relations with the foreign trade organs. Thus, for example, it would be an incentive for the production enterprise, if it had the right (respecting the principles of state monopoly of foreign trade and currency) to dispose a part of the supplementary currency earnings—when it increases exports and exceeds foreign currency earnings through its good work—in order to create conditions to further raise exports in the future. In the same way, the time has perhaps arrived that those working collectives, which have no export plan obligations, but which, through their own initiative and by using internal resources, ensure the production of new consumer commodities, should be allowed to keep a considerable proportion of the foreign currency earned, and use it to further extend their export activity or to produce commodities that replace imported ones. The same practice could perhaps be used in all cases when a production enterprise secures supplementary currency earnings for the foreign trade organs through its good work.

The perfecting of the mechanism of relations between the foreign trade organs and the production enterprises could include many other aspects related to prices, currency rates, and the economic rights and obligations of each side concerning the overfulfillment or nonfulfillment of mutual obligations.

The further improvement of the complex system of the moral and material stimulation of the people, and collectives that do good work in imports and exports constitutes another important field in increasing the range and volume of new export commodities. The extension of the practice of including vanguard workers, who secure new export articles within the entire system of contracting with the export-import organs could perhaps also be of importance in this case.

The basic principles of the economic management of enterprises are determined by the party. The concrete manner of the application of these principles at various stages of our socialist development has been and is being constantly perfected, taking into consideration the specifics of every branch of the economy. The foreign trade sector is such a branch. Therefore, the mechanism of its

economic management must also be perfected in accordance with its specifics. It is a fact that the results of the economic management of every foreign trade enterprise reflects, in the final analysis, the effects of three factors: the work of our production enterprises, the quality of the work of the foreign trade organs themselves, and the ups and downs of the international markets. It is therefore natural that the further perfection of economic management in the foreign trade organs could be carried out by further perfecting the economic and financial mechanism, which would provide the possibility of better distributing the merits and economic responsibilities of every side of the aforementioned triangle, which determine the final positive or negative result in the efficiency of our foreign trade.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 20-26 Sep

AU261944 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts from 20-26 September reports the following public appearances of Albanian leaders (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, visiting Librazhd District, addressed a meeting of the local AWP aktiv on 24 September (1330 GMT 24 Sep);

Ramiz Alia also addressed a miners' rally at Prrenjas, Librazhd District, on 25 September (1330 GMT 25 Sep);

Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member attended on 20 September the commemoration of the 44th anniversary of the Battle of Drashovice, in Vlore District (1800 GMT 20 Sep);

Pali Miska, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, attended on 20 September a ceremony in the village of Seman to commemorate the 43rd anniversary of the founding of a local partisan battalion (1800 GMT 20 Sep);

Rita Marko, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, received on 24 September Prince Talal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia (1800 GMT 24 Sep).

Economic Progress Report for 20-26 Sep

au261922 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 20-26 September carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Gramsh District: The industrial production plan up to 15 September was exceeded by 4 million leks and the export plan by 27 percent (1800 GMT 20 Sep);

Kukes District: By 20 September the district had overfulfilled its industrial plan by 3 million leks (1800 GMT 23 Sep);

Pogradec District: The overall industrial output plan was exceeded by 3.5 million leks for the period up to 15 September (1800 GMT 21 September);

Tropoje District: The general industrial production plan was overfulfilled 2 percent for the period up to 15 September (1330 GMT 20 Sep);

Vlore District: The Edible Oil Processing and Soap Factory exceeded its plan to date by 5.6 million leks (1800 GMT 22 Sep).

U.S. Attack on an Iranian Ship Viewed

LD250836 Prague CTK in English 0720 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 25 (CTK)—The situation in the Persian Gulf has considerably sharpened since last Monday as the United States carried out its first military action against Iran, the Czechoslovak daily *Rude Pravo* wrote today about the U.S. attack on an Iranian ship.

"The U.S. entry into the Iran-Iraq conflict further complicates the situation, and it does so most seriously. The U.S. has pronounced itself a guardian of the Gulf, which is thousands of kilometers away from U.S. territory. There are thousands of paratroopers aboard U.S. ships who are certainly not there to hunt for mines," the daily said.

"The security of international shipping routes is an extremely sensitive and important matter. When security in the Asian-Pacific area is stressed, it is rightly emphasized that the security of navigation and flight routes in this region is among the prominent aspects of this matter. But it should and must be achieved by the struggle of the international community represented by the United Nations, not by actions like the Monday Gulf incident," *Rude Pravo* stressed.

"It would help the most the security of navigation in the Gulf and the vital interests of all the countries on its coast, naturally above all Iran and Iraq, if a curtain closed over the deplorable acts of this tragic conflict, which has entered its eighth year this month," the daily added.

Husak Receives Warsaw Pact Forces Officials

LD251642 Prague CTK in English 1550 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 25 (MTI)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received today Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, chief commander of the Warsaw Treaty joint armed forces, who informed him about the agenda and course of the current session of the joint armed forces military council.

During the meeting, attended also by Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Treaty joint armed forces, and other top representatives of the forces, Gustav Husak spoke about the socio-economic development of Czechoslovakia which is being accelerated by restructuring in all spheres of life.

Speaking about the international situation Gustav Husak said certain positive trends towards the relaxation of tension were in evidence. He highly appreciated the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member states and stressed the purely defensive character of the Warsaw Treaty military doctrine. He voiced full support to the idea of the creation of comprehensive system of international security recently suggested by Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Czechoslovak people welcomed with great satisfaction the Soviet-U.S. agreement to conclude a treaty on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles as a turn in the process of disarmament and strengthening of peace in the world, Gustav Husak said.

The meeting, marked by a cordial and comradely atmosphere, was also attended by Czechoslovak defence minister army General Milan Vaclavik and other representatives of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

'Charter 77' Dissident 'Clubbed, Injured'

AU261935 Paris AFP in English 1914 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Prague, Sept 26 (AFP)—A member of the Charter 77 dissident group was "clubbed and injured" by police on Thursday at Ostrava 350 kilometers (210 miles) east of here, dissident sources said here Saturday.

The incident coincided with the appeal court hearing of two Charter 77 members, Tomas Hradilek and Rudolf Bereza, against whom fines were upheld of 2,500 crowns (roughly an average month's salary) for unfurling a banner on Labor Day that read "Charter 77 incites civic courage."

Two other people seeking to attend the court hearing were detained, the sources added.

U.S. ambassador here, Julian Niemczyk, hosted a dinner late Friday for a dozen leaders of the Charter 77 movement, including its three spokesmen and the playwright Vaclav Havel.

Lenart Welcomes Soviet-U.S. Arms Agreement

LD262039 Prague CTK in English 1258 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 26 (CTK)—A senior Czechoslovak Communist Party official today welcomed the Soviet-U.S. agreement to eliminate the two nations' intermediate-range nuclear missiles, stressing it came as a result of the Soviet Union's consistent peace efforts.

Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party and member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium told a railwaymen's day rally here the agreement reached last week "pushed nuclear disarmament from the area of wishes to the practical level."

The agreement shows that "the persistent peace and disarmament efforts of the Soviet Union, its offensive and innovative foreign policy activity are bearing fruit," he said.

Lenart said millions of people worldwide were now supporting the Soviet Union's "new thinking" peace initiatives.

But he said mankind would nevertheless have to wage "a hard struggle" to reach world peace and disarmament as the United States was apparently unwilling to give up its attempts to defeat socialism through the arms race.

"(U.S. President Ronald) Reagan's address to the U.N. General Assembly has made clear again the U.S. does not want to give up the 'Star Wars' program and efforts to dominate the world."

In a comment on domestic issues, Lenart criticized what he called a slow tempo of intensification of the national economy resulting in poor-quality goods, high production costs and low labour productivity.

France Seen as Chief Disarmament Obstacle

AU261904 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Sep 87 p 7

[Commentary by Stanislav Stepanek, RUDE PRAVO correspondent in Paris: "A Ride in the Opposite Direction"]

[Excerpts] The reactions from the European capitals to the announcent of the imminent conclusion of a Soviet-American agreement on medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles more or less concurred in their positive assessment. However, the voice that has come from Paris is totally out of tune. Prime Minister Chirac has expressed grave misgivings about the agreement and confirmed that France intends to continue augmenting its nuclear potential. In this way he set the helm of French foreign policy in the opposite direction.

The French attitude prompted the PCF daily *L'Humanite* to state that Paris has become the "capital city of war." [passage omitted]

The French stand on chemical weapons is similar. [passage omitted] At the very moment of the Soviet announcement on discontinuing the production of these weapons and building a factory for their liquidation, at the moment when the Soviet Union submitted specific proposals for banning them, the French Parliament passed a vote on the start of their production. Figures on conventional weapons, which are designed to prove the "crushing" preponderance of the Soviet Union, are used by the French media with a completely arbitrary number of zeroes. Even statistics from the Western camp (such as those of the West European Union) that are more down-to-earth are being ignored. But how does France want to demonstrate its touted good will when it refuses to negotiate both bilaterally and within the framework of blocs? The socialist countries' proposals offer all technically feasible approaches. But in France they always pass everything off with a wave of the hand.

There is no denying that since the beginning of the eighties France has been moving away from the role of a propagator of detente to the role of the chief impediment to the process of disarmament. Behind this shift is the anxiety that this process might inevitably lead to the elimination of all nuclear devices in Europe, including the French ones, around which an illusory and unrealistic myth is being created in France. The official quarters in Paris believe that, given the country's economic weakness, only missiles can satisfy the country's ambitions to be a great power notably in the phase of the formation of a French-German axis as the nucleus of the West European military system, in which France would like to play first fiddle.

CEMA-ECAC Meet on Civil Aviation

LD251844 Prague CTK in English 1230 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Bratislava Sept 25 (CTK)—The third unofficial meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) Permament Commission on Civil Aviation and the European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC) are holding a one-day meeting, their third, here today.

It is to hear information on the intentions of ECAC, an organization of 22 states, on its transport operations and policies.

Czechoslovak Deputy Minister of Transport Jiri Mulicek has told CTK that many states, including West European countries, have adopted measures to reduce aircraft noise and emissions and that others would like to respond to their moves.

The meeting should also discuss actions being planned by West European states to protect civilian air transport against air piracy. The Czechoslovak delegate suggested that joint action should be taken within the European region. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) will hold a special conference on air terrorism and narcotics smuggling next year and it will be proposed to approve extradition of persons committing these crimes.

Husak Message to IAEA General Conference

AU252010 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Sep 87 p 1

[CTK report "Removing the Threat of Nuclear War"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—CSSR President Gustav Husak sent the delegates of the 31st session of the IAEA general conference on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the organization's establishment the following message:

Esteemed delegates, I send you sincere congratulations on the 30th anniversary of the IAEA's establishment. As one of the founding members of this specialized international government organization, the CSSR attaches extraordinary significance to its activities and is lastingly striving to consolidate its position and authority in the complicated mosaic of international relations.

The past 30 years of IAEA's fruitful activities have shown that the use of the atomic nucleus for exclusively peaceful purposes has contributed toward developing a broad international cooperation and toward preserving peace. In the nuclear space age, this is the only sensible and realistic alternative. In awareness of this fact, the CSSR is therefore consistently speaking out in favor of averting the threat of a nuclear war, halting feverish armament, and adopting specific disarmament measures, above all in the nuclear sphere.

Together with our allies and other peace-loving states, Czechoslovakia is speaking out for an accelerated realization of the program of gradually eliminating nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000. The implementation of this program would remove the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, and all nations of the world could enter the new millenium with certainty and without fear for their very existence. At the same time the financial, material, scientific, human, and other means released from nuclear armament could be used for the states' social and economic progress, including assistance to developing countries.

For the CSSR, as for a number of other states, nuclear power is an essential and long-term source of further advancement. In harmony with its atomic power industry program, it will continue developing a comprehensive international cooperation with the IAEA. In this connection it places high value on the system of guarantees that is being applied; it is a recognized instrument of internationally controlling the nonproliferation of nuclear arms, and it is helping strengthen the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The CSSR attaches great importance to a regimen for safely developing the nuclear power industry. By voluntarily contributing to the fund of technical assistance, it intends to assist the developing countries in the future too, and to actively participate in the realization of the agency's other useful programs.

I want to assure you that the CSSR will do everything in its power to aid the further successful development of IAEA's activities, for this agency is contributing to the maintenance of international peace, the consolidation of security, and the development of cooperation. I wish the IAEA many successes in this meritorious activity in the coming years.

General Observes Franco-German Maneuvers

PM251500 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Sep 87 p 6

[Jacques Isnard report: "The Czechoslovak General's Irritation"]

[Text] Ingolstadt—General Oldrich Frank, one of the Czechoslovak observers at the Franco-German maneuvers "Moineau hardi," publicly expressed his irritation on Wednesday 23 September with the French officers responsible for presenting the Rapid Action Force [FAR] to the 17 foreign delegations invited to attend the maneuvers under the terms of the agreements on security and cooperation in Europe.

The Czechoslovak general said that the explanation given by the French colonel commanding the FAR infantry group did not live up to his expectations. Gen Frank wanted to be told as much as possible about the conditions in which the FAR would take action alongside its West German ally. Those directing the maneuvers admitted that the French officer may not have had as much time as he needed to prepare his presentation, but disagreed that he was in any way unwilling to provide information.

In fact, this incident has more to do with the practical problems encountered in the implementation of the Stockholm agreements. As good intelligence officers, observers always want to know more, and the general staffs dealing with them make every effort to show them as little as possible.

This is clearly demonstrated by the fact that the French observers invited to Czechoslovakia last spring also concluded in their report that a great deal of information about the Czechoslovak army maneuvers was concealed from them. One of them even wrote that he had the impression of attending an exercise specially staged for Western observers....

However, Gen Frank's irritation may have a different explanation. In his presentation to the journalists before "Moineau hardi," German General Werner Lange stressed that the French units provided him with operational reserves in face of the border threat presented by 20 divisions of Warsaw Pact troops stationed on Czechoslovak territory. This detail probably did not please him. Gen Maurice Schmitt, French army chief of staff, clarified matters: "We are not planning an invasion of Czechoslovakia," he said. "All our treaties are defensive."

Chnoupek Leaves for UN Assembly Session

LD251656 Prague CTK in English 1447 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 25 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today left for New York to attend the 42d United Nations General Assembly Session.

Polednik Returns from Finland

LD251735 Prague CTK in English 1422 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 25 (CTK)—A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, led by Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik, returned home from Finland today.

The delegation visited Finland at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland.

Observers To Inspect U.S. Army Exercise

LD251905 Prague CTK in English 1820 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 25 (CTK)—Czechoslovak observers will inspect a U.S. army exercise, "Reforger-87," between September 26 and October 6, 1987, under the provisions of the final document of the Stockholm conference on security and confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe, it was announced here today.

More on CSSR-Albanian Trade Protocol

AU271627 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Sep 87 p 4

[CTK report: "Growing Trade With Albania"]

[Text] Brno (CTK)—A protocol on the exchange of goods and payments in 1988 between the governments of the CSSR and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was signed in Brno on Saturday [19 September] by the Ministers of Foreign Trade of the two countries, Bohumil Urban and Shane Korbeci.

Idriz Dhrami, Albanian charge d'affaires ad interim in the CSSR, was present.

The exchange of goods between the CSSR and Albania rests on solid foundations, provided, inter alia, by the long-term trade agreement for 1986-90. Recent years have seen a marked increase in mutual trade. The protocol provides for another 10 percent increase in turnover compared with last year, which is more than the rate fixed in the trade agreement.

Main Czechoslovak export items are trucks, locomotives, machine tools, and footwear and textile machines, including spare parts. A novelty is the expansion of deliveries for small-scale capital investment projects, which will include the equipment for a hydroelectric power station and for a weaving mill. We will also supply to Albania chemical products and chemical intermediary products, rolled stock, and consumer goods.

In exchange, we will import from Albania mainly farm products such as tomatoes, watermelons, oranges, and other fresh and canned fruit and vegetables, fur products, and other consumer goods. Important Czechoslovak import items also traditionally include iron-nickel ore, chrome ore, and other raw materials.

PRC Ministers Discuss Trade Cooperation

LD251630 Prague CTK in English 1259 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 25 (CTK)—Chinese minister of water conservancy and electric power and chairwoman of the Chinese part of the Czechoslovak-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade and Scientific Cooperation Quian Zhengying, accompanied by Czechoslovak Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Eduard Saul, visited the hydro-electric power plant Cierny Vah in Slovakia today.

At present the construction of a Czechoslovak 4 x 220 megawatt steam power plant is being completed in China and Czechoslovakia has begun to supply China with machinery for a 2 x 500 megawatt steam power plant and also with equipment for a coal-gasifying enterprise. An agreement on the supply of a Czechoslovak brewery to China has been signed recently.

Chinese Minister of Water Conservancy and Electric Power Qian Zhengying and Czechoslovak Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Eduard Saul discussed other concrete ideas to increase mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technological cooperation of the Czechoslovak metallurgy and heavy engineering industries with respective sectors in China.

More on Syrian Defense Minister's Visit

Talks with Vaclavik

LD251734 Prague CTK in English 1527 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 25 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Defence Minister Army General Milan Vaclavik received here today visiting Syrian Deputy Premier and Defence Minister Army General Mustafa Talas.

They appreciated the results of the Syrian delegation's official visit and stressed its contribution to a further deepening of the Czechoslovak-Syrian relations of friendship and cooperation.

The Syrian guest pointed out Czechoslovakia's peace policy and support for the people of Syria and other Arab states in their struggle against the aggressive plans of imperialism and Zionism.

Army General Milan Vaclavik expressed full support for the just struggle of the Arab people and appreciated Syria's efforts to reach a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East conflicts.

Ends Visit, Departs

LD251930 Prague CTK in English 1704 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 25 (CTK)—Syrian Deputy Premier and Minister of Defence Army General Mustafa Talas today ended his official visit to Czechoslovakia and left for home.

During the five-day visit, Talas was received by Czechoslovak President and Communist Party General Secretary Gustav Husak and held talks with Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, defence minister Milan Vaclavik and other senior Czechoslovak officials.

Indra-Led Delegation Visits Calgary

Arrives 21 Sep

AU261910 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Sep 87 p 7

[Zdenek Porybny Calgary dispatch: "Our Deputies in Calgary"]

[Text] Calgary—A delegation of the CSSR Federal Assembly led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, which is paying a visit to Canada, arrived on Monday [21 September] in Calgary, the second largest city of the Province of Alberta.

It visited the facilities of the 1988 Winter Olympic Games and familiarized itself with the preparations for this most important winter sports event of next year.

According to the officials of the preparatory committee, Calgary is ready for the Winter Olympic Games even now.

Calgary, with its population of 600,000, is the center of the oil and gas industry, which is its main source of revenues. It is also a traditional center of cattle farming and the meat industry.

Following a stop in the Banff National Park, the Czechoslovak deputies visited the Alta Genetics Company, which specializes in the use of genetic engineering biotechnology and in embryo transplants. Company President Dr T. Mentink acquainted the Czechoslovak guests with results in artificial insemination of cattle, deep-freezing of embryos, gene manipulation, and so forth.

In the evening the Czechoslovak deputies were guests of the Alberta Ministry of Economic Development and Commerce.

Tours General Motors

LD252250 Prague CTK in English 1905 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Ottawa Sept 25 (CTK correspondent)—A delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, led by its chairman Alois Indra, which is currently on an official visit to Canada, spent today in the Quebec Province and its capital of Montreal.

The Czechoslovak guests inspected the Canadian subsidiary of the U.S. General Motors Corporation which is the world's biggest car producer.

Alois Indra and the delegation members were received by deputy chairman of the House of Commons of the Quebec Parliament Marcel Danis who gave a dinner to honour the Czechoslovak guests.

The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation will leave for home tomorrow.

Returns 26 Sep

LD270055 Prague CTK in English 1957 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 26 (CTK)—A delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, led by its Chairman Alois Indra, returned from an official visit to Canada tonight.

The visit took place at the invitation of the Canadian parliament.

Indra Interviewed on Visit

LD271543 Prague CTK in English 1410 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Ottawa Sept 27 (CTK correspondent)—The restoration of regular official contacts between the Czechoslovak and Canadian parliaments was appreciated by Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra in an interview he gave to CTK correspondent at the conclusion of his visit to Canada.

"I consider the restoration of these contacts an expression of interest of the two states to revive and develop the political dialogue and allround cooperation. I can say that the results of our talks in Canada which followed up the talks with the delegation of the Canadian Parliament in Prague (in spring 1985) constitute a step forward along this road," Alois Indra said.

Alois Indra headed a delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly which ended an official visit to Canada Saturday. The visit took place at the invitation of the Canadian Parliament.

He further said that the Czechoslovak delegation went to Canada with the aim to show Czechoslovakia's readiness for political, economic and cultural cooperation based on the principles of equality, mutual advantageousness and non-interference. There exist realistic conditions that the Canadian talks will result in the development of further contacts between the two countries' parliaments and of allround cooperation, he added.

"When dealing with international political issues we welcomed the shaping Soviet-American agreement on medium-and shorter-range missiles and jointly expressed the conviction that this agreement will be an impulse for further disarmament steps," Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra further said.

Speaking about the possibilities to expand Czechoslovak-Canadian economic cooperation Alois Indra said that "in our view Canadian-Czechoslovak trade exchange does not by far correspond to the two countries' possibilities." There are no problems in relations between Czechoslovakia and Canada that could not be overcome. The level of political contacts has been growing, he said and recalled Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal's visit to Canada last year. The Czechoslovak side is sincerely interested in expanding allround and especially economic contacts with Canada.

The results of the talks showed that seeking ways of increasing trade exchange, industrial cooperation, joint course on third markets, using new possibilities of joint ventures of Canadian firms and Czechoslovak enterprises, scientific and technical contacts as well as exchange of cultural values and other forms of contacts between Canada and Czechoslovakia promise good prospects, Alois Indra said.

He further appreciated the great interest shown by the Canadian side in the stands and views expressed by the Czechoslovak delegation, and praised the fact that intensified development of friendly relations and concrete and efficient cooperation between Canada and Czechoslovakia developed in the spirit of strengthening peaceful coexistence are not Czechoslovakia's unilateral wishes.

Reportage on Visit by Algerian Delegation

Begins Visit

LD262033 Algiers APS in English 1041 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, September 26 (APS) — The FLN [Algerian National Liberation Front] delegation led by Abderezzak Bouhara, member of the CC Permanent Secretariat, in charge of external relations ended its visit in the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

Bouhara starts today [as received] a friendship and working visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Communist Party.

Meets Bilak

LD260556 Prague CTK in English 1913 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Prague Sept 25 (CTK)—Presidium Member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak received here Friday a delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front, led by its secretariat Member Abdel Razzak Bouhara [name and title as received], which arrived here yesterday.

The two sides exchanged views on bilateral cooperation and expressed belief in its further deepening.

Dealing with international issues, they discussed causes of the grave situation in political and economic spheres, and stated that it poses a danger to the world peace, security and development.

Special attention was devoted to the latest developments in the Middle East. The two sides expressed support for the efforts to ensure just peace in the region by calling an international conference on peace under the auspices of the United Nations, with all sides involved taking part, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. They pointed to the increasing danger which threatens world peace due to the escalation of the imperialist states' military presence in the Gulf which retards the final settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Consulting the Western Sahara conflict, the two sides expressed concern over its duration, and belief that a final peace settlement will be reached on the basis of the U.N. and OAU resolutions.

At the end of the meeting, the two delegation signed a protocol on inter-party cooperation.

More on Bilak Talks

LD271432 Algiers APS in English 1314 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Prague, September 27 (APS)—Abderrezak Bouhara, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee in charge of the sector of external relations held talks on Friday [as received] in Prague with Vasil Bilak member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee. The two sides dealt with bilateral relations and further signed a draft agreement for the two coming years and expressed will to strengthen the relations between their two countries.

Concerning the international situation the two sides expressed deep concern over the carrying on of the Sahara Moroccan conflict and called for a negotiated solution on the basis of the OAU resolution 104 confirmed by the UN resolution 40/50.

The two sides pledged to preserve peace in the world and to work hard toward setting up a new international information order.

25 Texas Farmers Visit Slusovice Farm

AU261748 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 22 Sep 87 p 4

[unattributed report in the "Minutes of the Day" column]

[Text] Yesterday, 25 farmers of Czech origin from Texas, in the United States, who arrived in the CSSR last week at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Foreign Institute in Prague and the Slusovice cooperative, inspected the agricultural and computer technology plants; the bio-operation [bioprovoz], which is now under construction; the cattle embryo transplants station; and other facilities of the Agrokombinat Slusovice United Agricultural Cooperative.

Number of Foreign Workers To Increase

AU261909 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Sep 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Session of the Government of the Czech SR"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK)—At its session on Tuesday [15 September], the Government of the Czech SR discussed the implementation of measures to stabilize manpower in the leather-working, textile, and garment industry that have been approved by the CSSR Government. [passage omitted]

In the interest of ensuring a dynamic development of this branch, the Government of the Czech SR stressed the need for a differentiated approach to the use of resources that have been appropriated to stabilize manpower in the industry. The augmentation of the pay level will represent Kcs230 million and will affect 90,000 people. The number of foreign workers will be increased. [passage omitted]

The government critically assessed the situation in the production and deliveries of cement. It denounced the irresponsible approach of some officials to ensuring the needs of construction organizations and the domestic market. It approved the proposal of the minister of construction to carry out effective measures, including cadre changes, to rapidly improve the present situation for 1987 and to prevent this year's shortcomings from being repeated in the coming years. [passage omitted]

In accordance with the expansion of the powers of national committees in fixing and controlling prices in the wake of the Sixth Session of the CPCZ Central

Committee, it voiced its agreement with the founding of independent price divisions at the level of regional national committees and the Prague City National Committee. [passage omitted]

Husak Convenes Federal Assembly Session

LD182125 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Sep 87

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak has sent a letter to the Presidium of the Federal Assembly announcing that he has convened the Federal Assembly to its fall session on 21 September in accordance with Article 61 of the Constitutional Law on the Czechoslovak Federation.

Jakes Addresses Meeting in Usti Nad Labem

LD251746 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] A regional party economic working conference held today in Usti nad Labem discussed the fulfillment of the plan in industrial and agricultural enterprises in the north Bohemian region this year and ensuring the implementation of tasks in 1988. The conference was addressed by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ, who spoke about the current political and economic tasks and the findings of the debate on the draft bill on state enterprise.

He said the most important task was to switch the national economy from the extensive path of development onto an intensive one. This will require the rebuilding of the economic mechanism and starting a broad intensification process. In order to speed up the process of intensification Comrade Jakes singled out the application of the Prague Challenge competition, the Central Trade Union's Council's initiative, and other forms of socialist competition. He went on to talk about the debate on the draft bill on state enterprise. He stressed the need to eliminate egalitarianism in remuneration and fight against mediocrity. The restructuring of the economic mechanism will call for higher demands not only on the managerial work of economic workers but also on the improvement of the quality of the party's work in both educational and supervisory activities and cadre work. At the close Milos Jakes stressed that restructuring is not for its own sake; it is aimed at creating suitable conditions for a further improvement of the life of our people.

Hoffmann, Zavadil Attend Railway Ceremony

LD252210 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Five brigades of socialist labor from the railway transport sector had their names entered in the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement's Honor Book in Prague today to mark the upcoming Czechoslovak Railwaymen's Day and in recognition of their outstanding results both at work and outside it. The ceremony was attended by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Miroslav Zavadil, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and Chairman of the Central Trade Union Council; Vladimir Blazek, federal transportation minister, and other representatives of political and public life. Miloslav Stancel, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council, speaking at the ceremony voiced the conviction that the railwaymen's teams would be a model for other brigades of socialist labor in implementing the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 11th All-Trade Union Congress resolutions.

Slusovice Conference on CPSU Initiative

AU271528 Prague ZEMEDELEC in Czech 23 Sep 87 p 4

["mm"-signed article: "Conference on the Development of Agricultural Combines"]

[Text] The First International Conference on the Development of Agricultural Combines was held in the Slusovice Institute of Education at the end of August. At the proposal of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department, it was organized by the CSSR Ministry of Agriculture and Food. The session, which was attended by 54 directors and top executives of agricultural combines, was chaired by Engineer Vaclav Prochazka, deputy minister of agriculture and food of the Czech SR. Guests also included representatives of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Prague Agricultural College, the Economy of Agriculture Research Institute, and a number of other institutions.

The Slusovice news bulletin *Nase Cesta* [Our Path] has published some interesting observations and views generated at the session.

The participants voiced the conviction that in the interest of speeding up economic and social development as well as socialist integration it is necessary to further promote the form of combines and to intensify cooperation in all areas of mutually advantageous socialist division of labor. They agreed that agricultural combines must become the catalysts of the transfer of scientific-technical advances and of direct links to ensure the exchange or sales not only of these advances, but also of agricultural products, biological materials, chemical and biochemical products, and other needs. They will mutually provide requisite services, not only for the needs of their own enterprises but within the framework of the entire agro-industrial complex.

Naturally, in devising joint concepts of development it is necessary to take into account the specific features of individual countries and agricultural enterprises. However, mutual cooperation contributes to the attainment of the common target—a continuous growth in ensuring national needs.

Slusovice Farm Operates New Packaging Plant

AU161252 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 10 Sep 87 p 5

["tk"-signed report: "Food Receptacles From Slusovice"]

[Text] The Agrokombinat Slusovice United Agricultural Cooperative produces from its own milk cheese, yogurt, curd cheese, and other food products for the market. Because of the shortage of food packaging materials in the CSSR, the Slusovice farm has quickly rebuilt a disused hall, turning it into a modern production plant for plastic packaging materials. The plant has been equipped with Austrian technology, which is in use 24 hours a day. The plant is capable of turning out 25 million cups and bowls a year and, because a contract for additional machinery has already been signed, this capacity will be doubled within a year. The annual consumption in the CSSR of receptacles of this kind is estimated at 90 million pieces. In 1988 the Slusovice plant will be able to meet more than one-half of this demand.

Two Cross Berlin Wall Safely, Two Caught

AU271638 Paris AFP in English 1626 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Berlin, Sept 27 (AFP)—Two East Germans this weekend managed to cross the Berlin Wall safely, but another pair were caught as they tried to force their way across in a truck, West German police said Sunday.

The two who successfully crossed into the West Berlin neighbourhood of Kreuzberg late Saturday were identified only by their ages of 20 and 21. There were no immediate details as to how they crossed.

The "August 13" association, specializing in Berlin Wall crossings, said the couple who were caught were 19-year-old Kathrin Hempel, a former junior judo champion and daughter of the national East German judo team coach, and her friend, a truck driver, also 19.

There was no violence or shooting as they were apprehended. "August 13" said a friend who was notified of the crossing attempt filmed the sequence.

The latest incidents are seen here as confirming reports that East German border guards have been given orders to stop shooting at persons making illegal crossing attempts.

The perceived policy is believed to have been implemented in the runup to the historic visit to Bonn earlier this month by East German leader Erich Honecker. [passage omitted]

Honecker Welcomed on Return From Bulgaria

LD241931 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1827 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin 24 Sep ADN—The GDR party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, arrived back in Berlin this evening after its 2-day official visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

On arrival at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, the delegation was warmly welcomed by members of the party and state leadership.

Honecker Interviewed by Finnish Journalists

LD251631 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1115 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 25 Sep (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council today received a group of Finnish journalists. The representatives from influential papers are in the GDR on a fact-finding visit, lasting several days, in connection with the forthcoming state visit by the Finnish President.

Erich Honecker granted the journalists an interview in the State Council offices, in which he answered questions on GDR-Finnish relations and on prospects for cooperation between the two states. He expressed the certainty that the visit by President Koivisto and the forthcoming talks will serve the further expansion of relations between the two states for reciprocal benefit, and will give new impulses to the cause of peace and detente in Europe.

Questions from the Finnish journalists also dealt with other aspects of GDR foreign policy, particularly its position regarding the elimination of medium-range missiles, relations with the FRG, as well as GDR economic and social policy.

Delegation Head Views CSCE Meeting

AU251131 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Sep 87 p 5

[Text] Vienna (ADN)—The proposals for negotiations on conventional disarmament in Europe submitted at the CSCE follow-up meeting contain sufficient starting points for agreements on which consent can be reached. This was stated by GDR delegation head in the discussion at the Vienna follow-up meeting on Tuesday [22 September]. The GDR also endorses further-reaching negotiations on confidence and security building measures up to a discussion on military doctrines. The key issue for the GDR is the constructive contribution of the Vienna meeting to military detente in Europe. Ambassador Steglich stressed that the GDR advocates progress in all sectors of the Helsinki Final Act. The visit by the GDR head of state to the FRG has shown that, in the interest of securing peace between states with different systems and despite farreaching differences, it is possible to arrive at agreements on fundamental issues. The joint communique issued after this visit explicitly stresses that balanced, tangible progress in all areas of the Final Act constitutes an important measure of the willingness to achieve detente for the benefit of mankind and the cooperation among states. During his visit to Bonn Erich Honecker emphatically stressed that the GDR regards the Vienna CSCE conference as a suitable forum for creating more confidence, the GDR delegation leader stated.

In his speech at the plenum, Helmut Schaefer, minister of state in the FRG Foreign Ministry, appraised the GDR State Council chairman's visit to the FRG as evidence that it is possible, "despite different viewpoints on fundamental issues, to seek joint progress concerning pragmatic solutions, with joint responsibility for the future of the people within the narrow area of Europe." The minister quoted passages from the joint communique on the visit, according to which the GDR and the FRG, in cooperation with other participating states, have the intention of working toward a concrete result of the Vienna meeting.

Fischer Meets Foreign Ministers, Departs

LD252207 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1533 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] UN/New York, 25 Sep (ADN)—The foreign ministers of the GDR and Japan, Oskar Fischer and Tasashi Kuranari, have met on the sidelines of the 42d UNGA in

New York for a friendly talk. They expressed satisfaction at the predominantly constructive fundamental tone in the general debate, which was directed toward promoting detente, cooperation, the peaceful settlement of disputes, and disarmament, which agrees with the foreign policy goals of the two countries. The Japanese foreign minister welcomed the results of Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG, about which Oskar Fischer briefed him thoroughly, as an expression of the striving of both German states to develop normal, good-neighborly relations with each other. These relations continue to be a stabilizing factor in East-West relations. During their talk the next steps in bilateral GDR-Japanese relations were also discussed.

Oskar Fischer also met with Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati at the latter's request. Their discussion focused on current events in the Gulf. The two politicians agreed that restraint by all sides is the best basis for the successful continuation of the mission undertaken by the UN secretary general on behalf of the UN Security Council and in accordance with Resolution 598.

Oskar Fischer discussed topical issues of the work of the 42d UNGA session with his Albanian counterpart, Reis Malile. They agreed that bilateral relations are developing continuously and to mutual benefit.

The GDR foreign minister left for home this evening.

Japanese Communist Party Delegation Arrives

LD280234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1329 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin 27 Sep 87 (ADN)—A delegation of the Japan Communist Party, headed by Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the Presidium and head of the International Commission of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, arrived in the GDR today at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

The delegation was warmly welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

The delegation includes Yoshinori Yoshioka, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party and chief editor of AKAHATA; Seji Niihara, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party; and other Central Committee members.

PRC Parliamentarians Arrive on Visit

LD251511 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1000 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin, 25 Sep (ADN)—At the invitation of the Hermann Axen, chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the GDR People's Chamber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, a delegation from the Foreign Affairs Committee of the PRC National People's Congress arrived in Berlin on Friday for a visit to the GDR.

The delegation, headed by Wang Guoquan, member of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, includes the following members of the standing committee of the National People's Congress and of the Foreign Affairs Committee: Zhang Zhixiang and Song Yiping, as well as other officials.

During their 1-week stay, the guests from the PRC will familiarize themselves with the experiences and practices of the People's Chamber, hold talks with deputies and other personages, as well as view the sights and cultural and scientific institutions in Berlin and the Dresden and Potsdam areas.

SED CC Greets Belgian CP Chairman

AU262000 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Sep 87 p 4

[SED Central Committee message, signed by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, congratulating Belgian CP Chairman Louis van Geyt on 6Oth birthday]

[Text] Dear Comrade Louis van Geyt,

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and of my own I convey to you [familiar form of address used throughout the entire item] cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings.

The GDR communists appreciate your untiring activities for the social and national interests of the workers class and all Belgian working people, for peace, democracy, and social progress.

Our particular recognition is due to your commitment to trustful internationalist cooperation between the SED and the Communist Party of Belgium, to the friendship between the peoples of our two countries.

We wish you, dear Comrade Louis van Geyt, success in your responsible activities at the head of the Belgian Communists, as well as good health and creative vigor.

SED Central Committee E. Honecker general secretary

SED CC Message to Swedish Party Chairman

AU251412 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Sep 87 p 4

[Message from the SED Central Committee signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to Ingvar Carlsson, chairman of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Sweden]

[Text] On the occasion of your election as chairman of the Social Democratic Labor Party, I convey cordial congratulations to you.

Let me express the conviction that relations between our two parties will further develop in the interest of peace, disarmament, and detente.

I wish you much success for your responsible activity, good health, and creative vigor.

SED Central Committee E. Honecker general secretary

Kessler Attends Disaster Control Exercises

DW281125 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler attended civil defense disaster control exercises in Potsdam Bezirk today. In close cooperation with members of the fire department, water conservancy, and forestry, special task forces demonstrated the effective and quick combatting of forest fires and floods. The Minister was impressed by the accurate leadership and the high level of training of all participants. He paid tribute to the readiness for action especially of those who have worked in civil defense for many years as honorary members.

Military Medicine Congress Opens

AU251134 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Sep 87 p 2

[Excerpt] Karl-Marx-Stadt (ADN)— On Tuesday [22 September] the fourth congress of the GDR Society for Military Medicine was opened at city hall in Karl-Marx-Stadt. It is being held under the slogan "Struggle for peace—the humanistic assignment of socialist military medicine." New scientific findings and experiences in the field of military medicine will be presented for discussion.

Prof Dr Ludwig Mecklinger, GDR minister of health; Lieutenant General Manfred Graetz, deputy minister of national defense; and Prof Dr Klaus Thielmann, deputy minister of university and technical school affairs,were welcomed at the congress.

Medical experts from Ethiopia, Belgium, Bulgaria, CSSR, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Poland, Romania, Sweden, the Soviet Union, Hungary, and Vietnam are participating in the 4-day deliberations. Lieutenant Colonel Marcel Cools from Belgium, secretary general of the International Committee for Military Medicine and Pharmacy (ICMMP) is one of these.

In the report, Lieutenant General Prof Dr Hans-Rudolf Gestewitz, president of the GDR Society for Military Medicine, pointed out the most deeply humanistic concern of every physician to place all his knowledge at the service of the people's protection. [passage omitted]

Leaders' Public Appearances 17-23 Sep

AU251350 [Editorial report] East Berlin *Neues Deutschland* in German from 18 through 24 September reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication in parentheses):

The following GDR leaders attended a reception given by Suleymane Yacouba Sidibe, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mali to the GDR, in East Berlin on 22 September: Gerhard Schuerer, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Kaminsky, member of the Council of Ministers; and Leonhard Helmschrott, member of the GDR State Council (23 September, p 2).

Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Halle SED Bezirk leadership, spoke at the opening of the party school year in Halle on 17 September (18 September, p 2). Hans-Joachim Boehme also attended the opening of the "15th Days of Socialist Film" in Halle on 22 September (23 September, p 2).

Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister of university and technical school affairs, attended a ceremony marking the matriculation of 5,000 new students at Humboldt University in East Berlin on 23 September (24 September, p 8).

Felix Meier, GDR minister of electrical engineering and electronics, received Claude Leonhard Mpouma, minister of posts and telecommunications of the Republic of Cameroon, in East Berlin on 21 September (22 September, p 2). Hans Reichelt, GDR minister of environmental protection and water conservancy, received a Soviet delegation headed by Pyotr Poletayev, chairman of the Commission for Environmental Protection and the Economical Utilization of Natural Resources attached to the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers, in East Berlin; date not given (21 September, p 2).

Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB Federal Executive Committee, received the heads of delegations to the 10th International Vocational Conference in East Berlin on 17 September (18 September, p 5). Harry Tisch also received John Castegnaro, president of the Independent Trade Union Federation of Luxemburg, in East Berlin on 18 September (19-20 September, p 2).

Udo-Dieter Wange, GDR minister of bezirk-administered industry, spoke at a festive event on the occasion of the "Day of the working people in the housing and communal services" in East Berlin on 19 September (21 September, p 2).

Reportage on Visit by Zambian President

Arrives 25 Sep

LD251228 Budapest MTI in English 1040 Gmt 25 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI)—Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, arrived in Hungary Friday for an official visit on invitation of Karoly Nemeth, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council. The head of state is accompanied by Daniel Muchiwa Lisulo, president of the political and legal committee of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party, by Frederick Chomba, acting foreign minister, and by Fina Mushaukwa Liboma, Zambia's ambassador to Hungary.

The high ranking guests were greeted at Ferihegy Airport, which was decorated with national flags and inscriptions of welcome, by Karoly Nemeth. Present was Gabor Nagy, deputy foreign minister. The guests and their Hungarian hosts left the airport for Kossuth Lajos Square, and a ceremonious reception.

Meeting Held With Kadar

LD251348 Budapest MTI in English 1312 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI)—At the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party in Budapest Friday Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP] met with Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia and the United National Independence Party, as well as with the personalities accompanying him. Present at the meeting were Karoly Nemeth and Gyula Horn.

At the talks, in a cordial atmosphere, they exchanged views on topical issues of the international situation with particular attention to the issues of the African continent. They agreed that the peace of southern Africa was being threatened by the tension incited by the apartheid system and the aggression committed against the surrounding, independent countries. Janos Kadar insured the front line states of the continued solidarity of the H.S.W.P. and the Hungarian people, and discussed the merits of the activity waged by Zambia in the interests of the unity of the independent African countries and the peace of the continent.

Lusaka on Kadar-Kaunda Meeting

MB251841 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Hungary today assured the southern African Frontline States and the whole of independent Africa of her continued support against racist South African aggression. The assurance was given by Secretary General of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Janos Kadar when he met President Kaunda at the start of official talks in Budapest today. The Hungarian leader told Comrade Kaunda that peace in southern Africa was endangered by the tension caused by apartheid and acts of aggression by racist South Africa against neighboring independent African states. Comrade Kaunda arrived in Hungary this afternoon.

In an apparent reference to Comrade Kaunda's current efforts to solve the Libya-Chad conflict, Comrade Kadar said his country envies Zambia's activities to promote African unity and lasting peace on the continent. He assured the president in his capacity as both chairman of the Frontline States and the Organization of African Unity that Hungary will continue to render support to the struggling peoples against racist South African attacks.

Talks Held With Nemeth

LD252303 Budapest MTI in English 1900 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI) — The Zambian head of state, accompanied by the Hungarian deputy minister of Foreign affairs Gabor Nagy, laid a wreath on the memorial of Hungarian-Heroes at Budapest's heroes' square with military honour in the afternoon. Subsequently Karoly Nemeth started talks with Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda in the building of parliament.

In cordial atmosphere the president of the Hungarian Presidential Council informed his guest on the domestic situation in the country, the programme of socio-economic advance and the main foreign economic endeavours. He expounded the Hungarian stance on timely international issues, stressing that it is a fundamental interest of Hungary to establish a peaceful international atmosphere required for socialist construction, and strengthen many-sided relations between the states, on the basis of equal rights.

Karoly Nemeth pointed out that Hungary actively participates in the dialogue between states of differing social systems, and in strengthening East-West relations. In its foreign policy it pays particular attention to fostering and developing cooperation with the developing countries, including the states of Africa. Hungary is backing the efforts of the African countries to defend their independence, and ensure their social and economic development, free from external interference. Hungary expresses solidarity with the efforts of the Organization of African Unity and its member states to tackle the problems of the continent.

Kenneth David Kaunda spoke about the timely issues facing the Republic of Zambia, and mentioned economic stabilization as of particular importance. He expounded the position of his country on the most important African and international issues. The Zambian president spoke in detail of the moves he is to take as the current president of the Organization of African Unity in order to settle the conflicts of the continent by peaceful means, through negotiations. He spoke about the situation of the South African region, and the struggle that the front-line countries wage to defend their soveregnity and independence.

The heads of state confirmed the solidarity of their countries with the forces and movements fighting for the elimination of apartheid and for the independence of Namibia. They stated in agreement that the relations of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Zambia are settled and there are opportunities in several fields for their development.

Present at the meeting were Gyula Horn, state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and members of the party of the president of Zambia: Reuben Kamanga, head of the committee of rural development at the central committee of the United National Independent Party, Frederick Chomba, acting minister of foreign affairs, Fina Liboma, Zambian ambassador accredited to Hungary, and Henry Meebelo, political adviser of the President of Zambia.

Kaunda Comments on OAU

MB261847 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] President Kaunda has said that the Western Sahara and Libya-Chad conflict were African problems that were being compounded by some selfish foreign interests. Comrade Kaunda, who is on a 4-day state visit to Hungary, said this at a dinner hosted in his honor by host president Karoly Nemeth. President Kaunda said as chairman of the Organization of African Unity he would continue with efforts to find a lasting solution to the Libya-Chad problem following the recent OAU ad hoc committee meeting in Lusaka that discussed the issue.

The Hungarian president told his visitor that relations between his country and Zambia [words indistinct] and there were possibilities for developing and widening them in several areas. He assured Comrade Kaunda that his country was ready to explore any unutilized possibilities and to promote cooperation in the domain of economic and trade relations on the basis of mutual benefit. On South Africa, Comrade Nemeth said the southern part of Africa has accumulated tension that not only threatened the security of peoples in the region but also has effects on international life as a whole. He said his government supports the liberation movements fighting the racist regime.

Further Talks Held

MB271852 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] President Kaunda, who concludes his Hungarian tour tomorrow, today (?continued) [words indistinct] with Hungarian leaders and [words indistinct]. President Karoly Nemeth told Comrade Kaunda during his visit that his country stood by the Frontline States in their fight against South African destabilization. The Hungarian leader said the aggressive policy of apartheid was the root cause of the grave situation in the southern African region.

President Kaunda also held talks with the general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Comrade Janos Kadar, who said the two countries should develop closer relations for the benefit of their (?citizens).

Reportage on Varkonyi UN Visit

Meets with Genscher

LD251748 Budapest MTI in English 1417 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] New York, September 25 (MTI)—Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi in New York for the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly held talks on trends in bilateral relations and topical issues of the international situation with Enrique Iglesias, foreign minister of Uruguay, Brian Lenihand, foreign minister of Ireland, and Roberto Csota de Abreu Sodre, foreign minister of Brazil.

The Hungarian foreign minister also met with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. In examining trends in relations between the two countries they evaluated the forthcoming visit of Hungarian Prime Minister Karoly Grosz to Bonn as being of outstanding significance. Regarding topical issues of the international situation they devoted special attention to the process of security and cooperation in europe. In this area both saw opportunities for advances of merit.

Meets with Counterparts

LD262050 Budapest MTI in English 1636 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] New York, September 26 (MTI)—Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, who is heading the Hungarian delegation to the 42nd UN General Assembly session, met Foreign Ministers Abdol Wakil Of Afghanistan, Isidoro Malmierca of Cuba, Wu Xueqian of China and Tadashi Kuranari of Japan. The parties surveyed the state of bilateral relations, examined the ways of further developing cooperation, and exchanged views on major international affairs.

Delegation Arrives in Leningrad 27 Sep

LD280229 Budapest MTI in English 1922 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 27 (MTI)—Frigyes Berecz, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, arrived in Leningrad on Sunday to attend the opening of the Hungarian Economic and Technical Days. Janos Barabas, charge d'affaires ad interim of Hungary to the Soviet Union, joined the delegation in Leningrad.

Marjai Visits Iranian Exhibition

LD262042 Tehran IRNA in English 1545 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 26, IRNA—Hungary's First Deputy Premier Mr. Marjai visited Iran's pavilion at the Budapest International Fair Saturday.

The Hungarian official, expressing satisfaction with the variety of goods displayed in the pavilion, said that Iran and Hungary should further cooperate on non-oil goods trade.

Pointing to Tehran-Budapest Joint Economic Commission and exchanges of economic delegations of the two countries, Marjai expressed hope that bilateral economic ties would further expand.

Iran's pavilion at the fair has been visited by Hungarian officials and large number of people.

Berecz Leaves for Cuba via Spain, Mexico

LD251756 Budapest MTI in English 1609 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Madrid, September 25 (MTI) — Janos Berecz, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee, has left for Cuba on an official visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

En route to Cuba, Janos Berecz is to hold tlaks with party and state leaders in Spain and Mexico.

On Friday he held talks in Madrid with Gerardo Iglesias, general secretary of the Communist Party of Spain (PCE), on inter-party relations and topical international affairs.

Lukacs Receives GDR National Front Official

LD251633 Budapest MTI in English 1335 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI)—Janos Lukacs, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party received Werner Kirchhof, acting vice president of the National Front of the German Democratic Republic on Friday. Kirchhof is in Hungary on invitation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. At the meeting Janos Lukacs gave a briefing on topical home policy tasks of the social bodies, and on the relationship between the party and mass organizations.

Miklos Interviewed About Islamic Center

AU261554 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 16 Sep 87 p 3

[Interview with State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, by correspondent F.T.: "Islamic Center Will Be Built in Budapest"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] In recent weeks, the press has informed the public that a delegation of the Islamic World League held talks with the chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs on the possibility of building an Islamic center in Budapest. The news stirred interest both in Hungary and abroad. In order to inform our readers more in detail about the precedents, the concrete ideas, and about the expected developments, we interviewed State Secretary Imre Miklos who represented the Hungarian Government in the negotiations.

[F.T.] What preceded the visit of the Islamic World League delegation in Budapest? How long have the preparatory negotiations been under way?

[Miklos] We held talks with the representative of the Islamic World League for the first time in Budapest a year ago. We met with General Kamal Siraj Alddin [name as published], head of the European center of the League in September 1986, and it was at this meeting that he brought up the idea of creating an Islamic center in Hungary and asked our position on the matter. I explained to the General that Islam had old historical traditions and roots in Hungary even if, at present, there are not too many Hungarian followers of this religion. [passage omitted]

[F.T.] What concrete ideas and plans were discussed in the first talks?

[Miklos] We discussed mainly issues of principle and we clarified the details separately, by means of letters. The officials of the Islamic World League informed us that they would like to build a center in Budapest comprising a mosque, a library, offices and rooms for ritual purposes, all the construction, of course, at their expense. [passage omitted]

[F.T.] When is the Islamic Center in Budapest expected to commence operations and how can it assist the development of our contacts with the Islamic countries?

[Miklos] [passage omitted] According to the favorable experiences so far, I think that we can count on the construction and operation of an Islamic center in Budapest in not too distant future. The Islamic World League can provide considerable assistance in this because it has multilateral and rich experiences in running such centers. Of course, on our part, we will do our utmost to make sure that such a center which can fulfill the religious and cultural requirements of the followers of the Islamic religion will begin operation in Hungary as soon as possible. It is a well-known fact that Hungary has traditionally fostered good relations with many countries in the world where a decisive majority of the population is Muslim. We are ready to strengthen and widen these relations. We honestly believe that the Islamic Center in Budapest will contribute to the deepening of our contacts with the Islamic world and, subsequently, it will strengthen peace, international balance, friendship between peoples, confidence, and last but not least, solidarity and cooperation in creating peace in the Middle East. [passage omitted]

Szurosz Receives Portuguese CP Delegation

AU261747 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Sep 87 p 5

[Text] MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros received a Portuguese Communist Party delegation led by Politburo candidate member Manuel J. Orcinha at the MSZMP Central Committee Headquarters on 21 September. The delegation of the Leiria County Committee is visiting Hungary at the invitation of the MSZMP Nograd County Committee to develop relations between fraternal counties.

Varkonyi Sends Telegram to Albania's Malile
AU261603 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Sep 87 p 21

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Hungarian-Albanian diplomatic relations, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi sent a telegram with greetings to Reis Malile, foreign minister of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Nemeth Greets Nicaraguan President
AU261745 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Sep 87 p 8

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, sent a greetings telegram to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the occasion of national day of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Council Passes Decree on Tax Changes
LD251628 Budapest MTI in English 1310 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI) — The Hungarian Presidential Council held a session Friday. It passed a decree of legal stature on the transitional measures and legislative amendments related to the implementation of the parliamentary acts on the general value added tax and the personal income tax. It debated and approved the draft presentation on the venture tax and on this basis passed a decree of legal stature which regulates taxation of the economic operative activity of individual and group private venturers and small sized cooperatives.

The body resolved upon changing the name of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce: from January 1st 1988 the body will continue operation under the name Hungarian Chamber of Economics. This new name better corresponds to the composition of the members of the chamber and satisfactorily reflects the economic activity conducted by the members.

Trade Union Meeting Held in Budapest
LD270237 Budapest MTI in English 1810 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI) — Over a thousand trade union activists held a general meeting in Budapest on Saturday with representatives of the HSWP Central Committee, the county party committees and the state organs also in attendance. In the meeting leaders of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) analysed the unions' tasks related to economic and social advance, and Szot President Sandor Gaspar delivered a paper under the title "advance and the Trade Unions".

Sandor Gaspar spoke in detail about the position represented by the unions during the elaboration of the programme of economic and social advance and the government work programme. The SZOT president said that the unions always considered the interests of society and the workers simultaneously when they made proposals or expressed contrary opinions.

Sandor Gaspar emphasized that the current task of implementing the programme demands more work and a new approach from the trade union movement. Trade union work as a whole should be placed under the control of the members. People should always know what stance the union leaders take on their behalf and how they justify their standpoint. The fundamental principle that the trade union movement should not show indifference to the fate of anyone has remained unchanged, he said.

Addressing the issue of the wage reform, the SZOT president said that wages should be raised in keeping with performance and expertise and skill should be given a greater deal of recognition.

SZOT Secretary Sandor Nagy spoke about the ways of trade union participation in the implementation of the government work programme. He said that in the years to come plans should be realistic, economically feasible and politically tolerable. The question how the conditions of advance can be created if restrictive measures are also taken has to be answered already next year, and the reform of central expenditures should be put on the agenda as soon as possible, Sandor Nagy said.

SZOT Secretary Ferenc Solyom spoke of expected changes in trade union membership fees. He said that the new fees would not pose an extra burden on the population. Under the personal income taxation law, the membership fee will be exempt from taxation. The trade unions plan to make a financial contribution to the expansion of the employment fund set up recently by the government.

AIDS-Screening Network Established
AU272022 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Sep 87 p 8

[F.K.-signed report: "Volunteers Expected—National AIDS-Screening Network in Hungary"]

[Text] Since January this year, the number of people in Hungary who have developed AIDS-virus antibodies in their blood has increased from 107 to 139. As Dr Adam Vass, head of the Epidemics Department of the Health Ministry, told us, the number of people infected with the AIDS-virus is probably much higher than the number of people found with the virus' antibodies in their blood. So far, doctors in Hungary have reported six AIDS patients of which three have died.

The problem is that there might be people out there who carry the virus and do not know about it. Antibodies that signal the infection, and which can be found through laboratory examinations appear only about 8 to 12 weeks after infection by the virus. Clinical symptoms can be expected to appear much later, after weeks, months, or,

most frequently, only after years. Therefore, it is very important for special AIDS risk groups—people who frequently change their sexual partners and drug users—to undergo examination and make sure that they are free of the virus.

The establishment of the national screening network made it possible for the people involved to ask for an AIDS-test at the proper institutions under strict medical secrecy and free of charge. The test-material obtained by a simple blood test is examined in laboratories and the patient is informed about the results within 8 to 20 days. Unfortunately, few people have made use of the possibility of voluntary screening so far.

Since December 1985 the marketing of blood products, which are not guaranteed by the producing firm as AIDS-free, has been prohibited in Hungary. Since 1 July 1986, every blood donation has to undergo an AIDS test too. Some 695 such tests have been carried out so far, and the fact that only two cases showed positive results is reassuring. Health care allocated 55 million forints on AIDS tests last year, and this year, this sum will probably be 75 million forints.

A compulsory AIDS test is planned for tissue, organ, and sperm donors, as well as for hemophiliacs and people charged with prostitution. A similar compulsory test is planned for people who are proved to inject themselves with drugs, people with venereal diseases, people suspected of such diseases and their partners, the inmates of correctional or educational institutions and prisons, AIDS suspects, and the sexual partners of people already infected.

Although the establishment of the screening network will contribute to a slow-down in the spread of the epidemic, the struggle against the disease can bear fruit only by keeping the attention of society on the problem, and by increasing health education and information. Guarantees against the infection are carried by each one's own life style, primarily by durable partner relations, a healthy sexual life, and the use of condoms.

Anyone can receive information about the ways to prevent AIDS infection without naming his identity, every day between 8 and 16 hours by calling the following telephone number: 138-431, where professional people will provide professional information. After working hours and on holidays, an automatic device provides 3-minute information under the following telephone number: 384-555.

Free AIDS screening is carried out in Budapest at the Virology Department of the National Public Health Institute, the AIDS information center of the the National Institute of Venereal and Skin Diseases, at all the district veneral and skin disease institutes, and at the virus-testing laboratories of the Municipal Public Health and Epidemics Station. In the provinces, all the veneral and skin disease institutes and the county health clinics receive the volunteer also free of charge. It is important to know that application for an AIDS test can be made everywhere, irrespective of one's residence.

Bush Arrives for 4-Day Visit 26 Sep

Met By Barcikowski, Czyrek

LD261057 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Adam Kaminski report from Warsaw Okecie Airport]

[Text] A special aircraft landed at Warsaw's Okecie Airport today. At the invitation of the council of State and the Polish Government, sent by deputy Council of state Chairman Kazimierz Barcikowski, U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived in our country. He is the first U.S. politician of this standing to visit Poland since the visit by President Jimmy Carter in 1977. He was welcomed by Deputy Council of State Chairman Kazimierz Barcikowski. Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo; Jerzy Ozdowski, deputy speaker of the Sejm; Jan Kinast, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and John Davis, U.S. charge d'affaires in Poland were among those welcoming the U.S. vice president. Greetings were exchanged, the first words of welcome were offered, and the national anthems of the United States and Poland played.

After the national anthems, George Bush and Kazimierz Barcikowski reviewed a guard of honor of the Polish Army. Many Polish and U.S. journalists are reporting the welcoming ceremony at Okecie Airport. Several dozen minutes before Vice President George Bush's plane landed, a special plane arrived with a large group of U.S. press, radio and television journalists.

The 4-day visit by U.S. Vice President George Bush has a very full program, of meetings and talks on political and economic relations, including a meeting with Council of State Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Makes Speech at Okecie Airport

LD261403 Warsaw PAP in English 1330 GMT 26 Sept 87

[Speech by U.S. Vice President George Bush on 26 September on arrival at Warsaw's Okecie Airport]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 26—Thank you for your kind words of welcome. To you and to the people of Poland, I wish to extend the best wishes of President Reagan, and of the American people.

I am very pleased to have this opportunity to visit Poland. As you know, America is a nation of immigrants, and many Americans have a proud and active Polish past. From the Poles who joined the first English settlement at Jamestown to the present day, they have contributed so much to their adopted land. In their honor, we will celebrate Polish-American Heritage Month in the United States next month.

Despite past problems between our governments, the bonds between our people remain as strong as ever. I am here in the hope that we can find a solid basis for creating the same kind of relations between our two governments.

During my four days in Poland, I plan to have conversations with Chairman Jaruzelski, Prime Minister Messner, and other government leaders. We will explore ways to move our relations forward. With good will on both sides, I believe we can make genuine progress.

During my stay, I also intend to meet with representatives of all the major segments of Polish society. I hope to learn their views on the problems currently facing Poland.

We have strong views, and so will those with whom we meet. President Reagan has asked me to come here, learn about the situation, and report to him on what can be done to move relations forward. We are realistic about Poland's position, yet hopeful about future prospects.

I want to make clear that our intention is not to disrupt or divide, nor is it to interfere. We seek only to play a constructive role inbringing about the national reconciliation that everyone in Poland desires and to promote the cause of freedom.

Attends 'Victory Square' Ceremony

LD262041 Warsaw PAP in English 1731 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 26—U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived to Poland for a four-day visit today at the invitation of the Council of State and the Government of Poland issued by Vice President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski.

The visit to Poland is the longest stage of the vice president's 9-day visit to Europe. It signifies a resumption of contacts with the U.S. at the state level and is important for all relations between both countries.

The first day of George Bush's stay in Warsaw saw, among others, a courtesy call paid on Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Belvedere.

A special "Air Force-2" plane landed at Warsaw's Okecie Airport, bedecked with the flags of the U.S. and Poland shortly before 10:00 a.m. George Bush and wife were greeted by Kazimierz Barcikowski and wife Wanda. The welcoming ceremony was attended by: Political Bureau Member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek, Sejm Deputy Speaker Jerzy Ozdowski, head of the Council of State Chancellery Jerzy Breitkopf, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Jan Kinast and the hosts of the capital headed by Warsaw's President Jerzy Boleslawski.

The following arrived with the vice president of the United States: John R. Davis Jr, the charge d'affairs a.i. of the U.S., Craig L. Fuller, the chief of the Office of the Vice President of the U.S., Donald P. Gregg, the advisor to the vice president on national security affairs, Thomas W. Simons Jr, deputy assistant secretary of state for Europe and Canada and a group of advisors and experts.

The hymns of the United States and Poland were played.

George Bush, accompanied by Kazimierz Barcikowski, received a report from the commander of the guard of honour of the Polish Army and reviewed the guard of honour. Following the welcoming ceremony Bush delivered a statement at the airport.

As tradition has it George Bush began his visit in Warsaw at Plac Zwyciestwa (Victory Square) where, accompanied by the guard of honour of the Polish Army which presented arms, he laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier. The ribbon on the wreath read in Polish and English: "To the Valiant Who Gave Their Life for Their Country and Freedom."

Bush signed the visitors' book which contains the entries of many leading American politicians: Dwight Eisenhower (1945), Richard Nixon (1959 and 1972), Gerald R. Ford (1975) and Jimmy Carter (1977).

The vice president of the U.S. listened with interest to information about the history of the tomb of the unknown soldier and the contribution of the Polish soldier to the struggle of the anti-Nazi coalition.

In the afternoon the vice president paid a visit to Poland's primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp at the latter's residence at Miodowa Street.

In the first minutes of Vice-President Bush's meeting with Cardinal Jozef Glemp, observed by journalists, the two talked about the recent visit of Pope John Paul II to the United States.

Next, the U.S. vice-president went to the square with the monument to the Ghetto heroes, a symbol of the firm struggle for human dignity taken up by Jewish fighters against nazi invaders.

George Bush was greeted by director of the Jewish theatre in Warsaw Szymon Szurmiej and Warsaw president Jerzy Boleslawski. A large group of Warsaw inhabitants gathered at the square.

To the sound of drum-beats George Bush laid a wreath at the foot of the monument to the ghetto heroes paying homage to the participants in the uprising in April 1943, more than 13,000 of whom were killed during the struggle. In all 3 million Polish Jews were put to a martyr's death by nazis. About 100,000 Jews were saved by Poles who risked their own lives. The next point in the programme of the U.S. Vice-President George Bush's visit here was a meeting with members of the Consultative Council at the president of the Polish Council of State and a group of independent Catholic intellectuals. [Sentence as received] The meeting was held at the residence of the U.S. charge d'affaires a.i. here.

Tonight, vice-president of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski gave official dinner in honour of U.S. Vice-President George Bush and his wife.

Barcikowski and Bush delivered speeches during dinner.

Interviewed by Warsaw TV

LD271746 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Interview with Vice President Bush by unidentified correspondent following his arrival in Warsaw on 26 September; recorded in English with superimposed Polish translation]

[Text] [Correspondent] What new aspects, in your view, will the present visit contribute to relations between Poland and the United States?

[Bush] Well, it's a little early to say, as I have not yet started talks with General Jaruzelski and others, but I have come in order to learn whether we could be of assistance in improving relations, which have sometimes been tense but have also been good from time to time. And although I think that it is too early to answer your question, we nevertheless have great affection for the Poles. The people of my country are so bound to them that we and our government should try to learn if the entirety of our relations might not be improved. That is the spirit in which I arrive and we should just find out what these talks bring.

[Correspondent] One more question, if I may. You arrive in Poland after the very important U.S.-Soviet talks on medium-range missiles. How much, in your view, could the Jaruzelski plan help the cause of disarmament?

[Bush] Well, I shall discuss that with him personally, but we are encouraged by the Shevardnadze-Shultz talks and we think that perhaps we are on the verge of an agreement with the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear weapons. I think that Western Europe, and I hope also the Polish people, will strongly support that kind of agreement, whereas I will have an opportunity to meet the Polish leaders and talk to them about the importance which we attach to an agreement of that kind.

I also think that the world is calling for a verifiable reduction in nuclear weapons. And then, of course, we would like to go over to attaining balance in conventional weapons which would guarantee peace for the children we see here, peace for children in Western Europe and indeed also in our country. That's all. Those are my aspirations. [correspondent] Thank you very much Mr Vice President.

Barcikowski Honors Bush at Dinner

LD262252 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 26—Below is the text of Vice President Kazimierz Barcikowski's toast during the official dinner given in honour of U.S. Vice President George Bush:

Dear Mr Vice President, Dear Mrs Bush, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"On behalf of the Supreme Authorities of the Polish People's Republic, may I once again welcome you, Mr Vice President, your wife, and accompanying persons. We are particularly glad at the opportunity to host the outstanding politician, veteran of World War Two, and a representative of the state which has for many years and generations been linked with Poland by traditions of friendly cooperation.

"Your visit has strongly proved that above the diversity of views and socio-political systems, our relations should be based on traditions of mutual respect and friendship. We appreciate American spirit and practical sense, attachment to these ideals which guided George Washington and other great Americans of the era of independence struggle. We know well respect which Americans cherish for the Polish People, for their strong commitment, freedom aspirations and ideals of social justice.

"Joint traditions include countless, and frequently nameless masses of Polish emigrants, who made significant contribution to create the bedrock of prosperity of their new, American homeland. Today, many of them play important roles in the socio-political and economic life of the United States, many are members of supreme authorities, state and federal. It is our wish that Americans of Polish origin become a living bridge that links the two nations, thus constructively contributing to the advancement of relations between the two states.

"We value these traditions, invoke them in our mutual contacts. We have recalled them not only for their historical meaning but also for underscoring their relationship to the present. Joint struggle of Polish and American soldiers in the anti-Hitlerite coalition contributed many new values to traditions of our two nations. The outcome of World War Two, consolidated by the Yalta and Potsdam treaties, to which the American political thought added so much, constitute until this very day an inviolable foundation of peaceful order in Europe, subject to no revision.

Mr Vice President,

The Polish-American relations were put to a hard rest during the past few years. On many occasions we presented a principled evaluation of the situation. Poland suffered great losses. The state of Polish-American relations did not remain indifferent to the East-West dialogue, and to a broadly conceived question of European security, either.

We wish to look into the future. We believe that there exist possibilities to fully eliminate negative phenomena, to make up for the losses. Important steps were taken to that effect. Our dialogue whose norm should be the observance of equality and non-interference in internal affairs, is bringing positive results. We welcome all those efforts which unite and not divide our nations and states.

The idea is to take such measures which would enable Poland to carry on normal economic cooperation, bear fruit of progress in other spheres, and implant stabilization and credibility in our relations.

We are convinced that your visit, Mr Vice President, will constitute an extremely important event to that measure and will open up a new chapter in our relations.

We are very happy that you have the opportunity to get acquainted with our country at the time so very important to it. Difficult but indispensable actions were taken in poland in a sovereign way in 1981. For many years now we have embarked upon the road of socialist renewal and transformations of a consistent, democratization of our internal life, and major reform of national economy. The essence of these changes is to create optimum conditions for national reconciliation, widely understood self-government, creative initiative in all the spheres of our life, for a comprehensive development of the Polish people on the principles of socialist pluralism, in the spirit of full respect for personal dignity and treatment of each individual as a subject.

Mr Vice President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are living in the world which is not free of tensions, conflicts, and crises. And at the same time, we are living in the world which is expecting a new attitude, new crucial solutions guaranteeing lasting peace and international cooperation. Important contents and the dynamics of peaceful policy pursued by the Soviet Union proved the reality of this road.

Poland, a country located in the heart of Europe is striving to consolidate peaceful order, confidence and security on our continent. Continuing the traditions of Polish disarmament initiatives President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski launched the "Plan for the Reduction of Armaments and Increase of Confidence in Central Europe". It comes as an expression of our good will to contribute to the policy of detente and cooperation. We shall do the utmost to ease the tension and initiate the process of reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe. We note broad possibilities of constructive cooperation in the framework of the CSCE process for those shape and progress we share a common responsibility.

Along with the international community we have been following with hope advancement in the unfolding Soviet-American dialogue.

Together with the whole world we have welcomed the agreement in principle between the Soviet Union and the United States on the elimination of medium range and operational and tactical weapons.

We trust that it will open the way to further consistent efforts to limit strategic weapons and in consequence to initiate an irreversible process of the elimination of the nuclear arsenal. There is only one world, and it is inhabited by small and huge nations. We are jointly responsible for the protection of future generations from the catastrophe. However, particularly big responsibility lies with the great powers whose dialogue and agreement influence so strongly the present and future generations.

Mr Vice President,

The Polish People's Republic—an important link of the socialist community—is open to a wide and peaceful cooperation with all the states. We want to have good and mutually beneficial relations also with the United States of America.

We wish that your visit become an important, even crucial measure, to animate our cooperation. It will serve both interest of Poland and of the United States, the cause of peace and cooperation among nations.

Guided by this intention I would like to raise the toast:

—To your good health, Mr Vice President, to the good health of Mrs Bush and all the American guests,

—To the well-being of the great American nation,

—To the development of fruitful Polish-American cooperation,

—To the peaceful future of the world.

Bush Gives Dinner Toast

LD262152 Warsaw PAP in English 2046 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 26—Below is the text of U.S. Vice President George Bush's toast at a dinner given in his honour by Vice President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski:

Mr. Deputy Chairman and Honoured Guests:

I thank you for hosting this elegant dinner on the occasion of this my first visit to Poland. I am delighted to be in this historic land in the heart of Europe.

We in the United States care deeply about Poland, Polish society, and above all that the Polish people. There are many ties that bind us—not the least of which are the millions of American citizens of Polish descent who have contributed so much to American life.

We Americans have a long-term view of relations with Poland. We recognize your country's importance and its position in the world. We wish you well—we would like to see you freer, more independent, and more prosperous. Americans want relations between our two countries to be based on reality, and they want them to be constructive. That explains our basic policy approach. It is an approach not only for today, but for tomorrow as well.

We have worked diligently over the past year to rekindle a spirit of progress in our bilateral relations. We have noted the decisions your government has taken, Mr. Deputy Chairman, which have improved the prospects for national reconciliation in Poland. We welcome these steps, and we hope they continue. They were central to President Reagan's decision to send me to Poland and my interest in coming here.

I look forward to continuing discussions with your government and with the other key elements of Polish society during the remainder of my visit. I believe these discussions can lay the groundwork for a mutually beneficial, long-term relationships between our two countries.

Thus, I propose that we raise our glasses to the progress we have made over the past year and to steady improvement in the period ahead.

Na zdrowie! (your health, in Polish)

Talks With Jaruzelski 27 Sep

LD271934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] At noon today, in the historic Nieborow Palace, there was a meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the council of state, and U.S. Vice President George Bush. The talks in the palace library lasted over 2 hours, that is 40 minutes longer than scheduled. The state of and prospects for bilateral relations were extensively discussed, especially regarding the economy. The thorough and useful talks took place in a constructive atmosphere, characterized by the will for mutual understanding.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and his wife entertained Vice President Bush and his wife at lunch. Toasts were exchanged.

Talks With Jaruzelski End

LD271501 Warsaw PAP in English 1440 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 27—President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and U.S. Vice President George Bush ended their meeting in Nieborow at 14:30 today. The meeting lasted some half an hour longer than scheduled.

A major part of the talk focused on economic issues concerning both Polish-American relations as well as activity of international structures and organizations such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Paris Club. The sides also broadly discussed Polish-American scientific and cultural cooperation and exchange of information.

During the meeting, General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski, as the superior of the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic handed to George Bush a Polish military pilot's badge in recongnition of his contribution as a pilot fighting during World War II and an honorary officer's cutlass.

Talks Called 'Constructive'

LD272040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] History and the present times intermingled today on the 2d day of Vice President Bush's visit to Poland. The gift of an officer's sword to George Bush from

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of the armed forces, during their meeting in Nieborow was a reminder of historic times still vivid in the public consciousness. During the war the U.S. guest carried out many combat missions as a pilot.

The present times—that is the talks in Nieborow—were extended by about 40 minutes, as we have already reported.

Concerning the talks, a return of realism can be seen in U.S. policy on the question of relations with Poland. A qualitative change is taking place in this regard.

However, it has to be said that kind words do not substitute for deeds in the economic sphere. Naturally, we do not want to be treated in a privileged manner by the United States, but a return to normal relations is necessary. This is not to be found, however, in the form of some international institutions.

In conclusion, therefore, one can say that the talks at Nieborow, in which economic issues, cultural and scientific cooperation, and information exchange were raised, took place in a constructive atmosphere characterized by the will for mutual understanding.

27 Sep Activities Reported

LD271125 Warsaw PAP in English 1030 GMT27 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 27—U.S. Vice-President George Bush on his visit to Poland, went to the village of Lomianki outside Warsaw, early today. The vice-president was the guest of individual farmers there.

Later, Vice-President Bush attended a mass officiated in St. Margaret Church in Lomianki near Warsaw.

Later, Vice President Bush went to a cemetery in Kielpin, near Lomianki outside Warsaw where he laid a wreath at the foot of the monument to soldiers fallen during the first month of World War II and at the foot of the obelisk to American soldiers.

In September 1944, a U.S. plane carrying deliveries for the fighting Warsaw had been downed and eight of the plane's parachuting crew were shot dead by the Nazis. Three years ago, on an initiative of a Zbowid (Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy) section, a social committee was established for the construction of an obelisk founded by citizens of Lomianki to commemorate the fact.

During the ceremony held at the cemetery, vice president of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski decorated one of the two survivors of the tragedy, Sergeant Marcus Shook with the Cross of the Warsaw Uprising.

Preview of Visit

LD251620 Warsaw PAP in English 1439 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 25—U.S. Vice-President George Bush is coming to Poland on Saturday for a four-day official visit at the invitation from the Council of State and the government of the Polish People's Republic conveyed by Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski.

Apart from the Polish visit which will be the longest stage of U.S. vice-president's 9-day European tour, Bush will go to Belgium, France, the FRG, Great Britain and Italy.

Bush is the first such highest-ranking U.S. politician to come to Poland since President Jimmy Carter's visit in 1977. The visit by the vice-president is a sign of the renewing of contacts with the U.S. at the state level and bears particular importance for the whole of the Polish-U.S. relations which have been weakened over the recent years bringing about a practical collapse of the infrastructure of the mutual contacts.

The present talks at this level will create the possibility for the Polish side to present the Polish standpoint on those questions. For the American side, the visit is connected with the implementation of an important section of its policy. It cannot afford an absence in Poland—the country which is an indispensable element in the favourable building of the East-West relations.

The dimensions of this visit go beyond the bilateral relations. It will be undoubtedly closely observed both by Poland's allies and Western states. For the latter ones, this interest is directly linked with the fact that their policy towards Poland is to some degree determined by the U.S. stand in this respect. The visit will provide an important signal to them.

George Bush's talks with Polish officials, to be held in the duration of the promising Soviet-American dialogue crowned by an introductory agreement on liquidation of medium- and short-range missiles, will be also attentively observed by the socialist community states which are directly interested in detente in this part of the world.

Poland has been particularly active in this field for a long time. The plan on the decrease of armaments and increase of confidence in central Europe, presented in Warsaw by Wojciech Jaruzelski, is an attempt to overcome difficulties on the key European stretch of the road to disarmament, undertaken at the same time coming out in the interest of security of our common European home. This is not unimportant for the process of the constant strengthening of Poland's position in the international arena.

Commentary Notes Improving Ties

LD260912 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Andrzej Zychowicz commentary]

[Text] [Announcer] U.S. Vice President George Bush arrives in Poland today at the invitation of the Council of State and the Government. The invitation was issued by deputy chairman of the Council of State Kazimierz

Barcikowski. The visit by U.S. Vice President George Bush, a politician who will shortly announce his candidacy Republican Party candidacy in the 1988 Presidential elections, is commencing in Poland in a promising political atmosphere—an atmosphere that arose after the Soviet-U.S. disarmament agreement. Andrzej Zychowicz comments.

[Zychowicz] George Bush's talks in Wasaw with the highest state representatives will take place after a period of many years of frozen relations, detrimental phenomena in bilateral relations, restrictions and limitations. It was not Poland that was the perpertrator of this policy. We always expressed ourselves in favor of good relations with the power with which we are linked by historical ties and, currently, mutual interests. In November of last year, both sides agreed on a plan for the normalization of mutual relations, and from that time it is possible to note many important Polish-U.S. meetings. On 19 February this year economic restrictions on Poland were lifted. The announcement of the raising to the rank of embassies of diplomatic representations in both capitals is proof of the improvement of mutual relations. The visit by George Bush is an important part of this process of improvement.

The official talks in Warsaw, above all with the Council of State Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski, will be an opportunity for the consideration of not only the current state of Polish-U.S. relations, but also of their long-term perspectives. There are sufficient subjects for discussion in all spheres, especially economic. Both sides are interested in this normalization process. However, this does not mean they set themselves the same aims: Differences in the approach to many problems exist, but the benefits ensuing from the renewal of Polish-U.S. dialogue, its intensification, are felt by both sides. This also has an influence on the international situation and the relationship of other Western states with Poland.

The visit by George Bush thus constitutes a moving away from the U.S. politics of restrictions and a confirmation of the strengthening of Poland's international position.

'New Stage' in Ties Urged

LD270825 Warsaw PAP in English 0054 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 26—During his European visit, U.S. Vice President George Bush came to Poland as to the only socialist state on the route of his trip, said well known Polish political commentator Zygmunt Broniarek in the TV news bulletin today.

This has taken place after a very difficult period in the Polish-U.S. relations, which this country has not been responsible for. Poland always wanted good relations with the U.S. The visit to Poland is a sign of understanding by realistic forces in the U.S. that the policy of restrictions proved to be ineffective and did not bring about anything good also for the U.S. itself. At the same time the visit testifies to the fact that consistence in the Polish policy whose essence is not to yield to any external pressure has borne fruit.

Vice President George Bush is this top U.S. politician who after this difficult period was the first one to establish direct personal contacts with outstanding representatives of the Polish state life, including Jozef Czyrek and Roman Malinowski. We welcome Vice President Bush in Poland as an advocate—as we hope—of the new stage in the Polish-U.S. relations, said Broniarek.

U.S.-Polish Ties Assessed

LD261108 Warsaw PAP in English 0855 GMT26 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 26—Vice-President of the United States of America, Mr George Bush has just arrived in Poland. Six years of artificiality in downgrading the Polish-American relations in their level, scope and intensity has come to an end. Poland has never wanted them to worsen. Never after 1981 has she been the first in stating anything which would be harmful to those relations. Throughout that period the Polish Government has simply been reacting to the events, to the unfriendly or hostile moves by Washington. Polish authorities have argued all the time that such an abnormal situation serves badly the interests of both states and nations, as well as the atmosphere of the broadly conceived international relations.

Time has shown that the anti-Polish American policy of sanctions and restrictions proved to be futule for Washington. The Polish leadership, and particularly General Jaruzelski, who was attacked in terms unacceptable in civilised international relations, have not budged under pressure. It has always been that way in Polish history. Whenever there were outside efforts to press Poles into compliance, Polish pride and the spirit of independence—how similar to the same feelings of American nation—sprang into resistance. There is pretty little one can force upon Poles, yet a lot can be negotiated with them, though. This is particularly so when both political interests of the government and the moods and feelings of the nation are at one.

This is exactly the case with the Polish-American relations now. Both Polish Government and the nation are fully aware of the responsibilities for the fates of the world shouldered by the leadership of one of the two superpowers. Poland remembers that the U.S. is one of architects and the guarantors of the postwar peaceful order in Europe, as defined in Yalta and Potsdam.

Polish-American relations have always been rich in tradition, warm and friendly, starting from family level to the official. Never will Poles forget the allied battles against common Nazi enemy. Polish names, prominent in history of both countries, that of Kosciuszko, Pulaski, Paderewski are just the tip of an iceberg. Hundreds of thousands of Poles co-built the might of the U.S., millions live just there now and are part of the great American nation. It is their wish and ours that the Polish-American relations correspond to the position and rank of Poland and the U.S. in the world.

The world has entered an era of fascinating developments. It takes weeks now for progress, which not long ago would take years to materialize, if possible at all. That fast forward movement in disarmament brings profound satisfaction for Poland, we also greatly appreciate the peaceful Gorbachev's offensive and constructive response to it by President Reagan. Peace and security are for Poles not just abstract terms taken from the political vocabulary. Poland suffered horrid losses and destruction during World War II, peaceful coexistence doctrine being both the bedrock of Polish policy and raison d'etre for every Pole. 30 years ago the Rapacki's plan was presented, the decades of Polish efforts to promote detente were fittingly spanned by the Jaruzelski's plan to lower the level of armaments and increase confidence in central Europe. Poland's position in the process of the favourable evolution of the world far exceeds the size or statistical economic factors of the country. It is fair to say that both Polish foreign policy and the open democratic internal activity markedly influence the state and developments of the world affairs.

Vice-President Bush's visit and the imminent exchange of ambassadors should constitute the beginning of a new era of the Polish-American relations. For many years they used to be model contacts between the states of different political and social systems. It should continue that way. Poland will not forget the injustice suffered from the hands of the U.S. She will be feeling for a long time to come the losses and economic difficulties resulted from that injustice, yet she is ready to leave that bad period behind.

You are welcome, Mr Vice-President Bush, in Warsaw as an American, as a hero, as a war veteran who fought for freedom, as leader of a great state and nation.

Press Coverage 28 Sep

LD280749 Warsaw PAP in English 0100 GMT 28 Sep 87

["Press Review"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 28—All national papers today frontpage the visit paid to this country by U.S. Vice President George Bush. The *Zycie Warszawy* daily subheadlines its report in the following way: "The resumption of contacts on the state level is of significance for the whole of Polish-U.S. relations, a constructive atmosphere of talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski".

Dailies also give full accounts of the 4th national debate of the workers' active of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth (ZSMP) at the Ursus mechanical plant here last Saturday attended by PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski.

In a dispatch from Bonn *Zycie Warszawy* reports on an interview granted by SPD Chairman Hans Jochen Vogel to the *Vorwaerts* weekly on the occasion of his visit to this country, to start on September 29.

On international news columns prominence is given to the existing tension in the Persian Gulf. Dailies also cover meetings held by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski in New York during the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly. The papers also report on the visit of the Soviet consular delegation to Israel.

Today's *Zycie Warszawy* commenting on U.S. vice president's visit to Poland wrote: "The fact that Bush's visit was carried into effect as well as its course is a confirmation of readiness to improve mutual relations represented by governments of both states.

"The hitherto course of the visit indicates that it will become a political event, building confidence and facilitating understanding. There is no lack of good will on both sides to achieve those goals.

"Cooperation and friendship, even traditional, are values which in contemporary world are also expressed through indices of mutual turnover." Polish-U.S. mutual turnover dropped from 1.4 billion dollars in 1979 to 300 million dollars in 1986.

"These facts speak to politicians equally significantly as to economists. They define the plane on which efforts should concentrate if economic cooperation is to support the desire for the improvement of relations."

"George Bush's four-day visit to Poland takes place at a time of the gradual return of Polish-American relations onto a track of normal cooperation and it substantiates this claim," commented *Rzeczpospolita.*

"Vice-President Bush's arrival in Poland in the present favourable atmosphere and his talks in Warsaw can become the starting point for a new, more fruitful stage in Polish-American relations, characterized by realism and co-operation in the widening of the field of convergent needs. Poland's stability and economic revival favour the correctly understood long-term interests of the United States, just as Washington's ever prudent approach to European issues meets with Poland's approving reaction," the daily said.

Commentary on Trade Prospects

LD272250 Warsaw PAP in English 2205 GMT 27 Sep 87

["Poland Expects Business Back to Normal (by PAP commentator)"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 27—Poland expects the Polish-American business contacts to get back to normal soon and to expand considerably in not too distant future. Sanctions and restrictions imposed by the U.S. brought the trade between the two countries to a trickle. Despite removing those artificial barriers, there is no sign of the business relations coming back to normal.

Due to the sanctions and multiple restrictions, Polish exports to the U.S. fell in 1986 to 55 per cent of the 1979 volume. Even more affected were imports from the U.S.,

which, in 1986, were just 18 per cent of the 1979 level. In straight figures, Polish-American trade turnover fell by one billion dollars, from 1.3 billion dollars in 1980 to just over 300 million last year.

There is no chance that any considerable increase of volume in Polish-American trade can be achieved before normal credit facilities and guarantees are established. Most Polish imports from the U.S. are paid now in cash, which effectively blocks any chance of their increase. Export credits guarantees are not available although no formal obstacles are quoted. American banks are most rigid with Polish creditors, the same can be said about the American stand in the Paris club.

It is high time that the U.S. put the trade and financial relations between the two countries on normal business-like footing. Poland does not expect favours nor asks for privileges, but is fully entitled to fair and just treatment. It is probably worth recalling that it was not Poland who started the trade impasse with the U.S. but it is Poland who makes every effort to end it. So far there is very little response from Washington and no reasonable explanation is offered to justify that sad state of affairs.

There is also no visible American activity within international financial institutions supporting Polish position there. This refers to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, where the U.S. carries considerable weight and yields vast influence. Poland expects American support there resulting in new credit facilities.

Vice President George Bush's visit to Poland makes an outstanding opportunity to create a new, powerful impusle for the fast expanding of the business relations between the two countries. On the Polish side, the willingness and open mind are there. The second stage of the economic reform is being applied, together with introduction of wide market regulators and increasing scope for the free market forces to operate. There is a new and favourable climate for foreign investment in Poland and capital joint ventures.

The Polish economy started to move towards more free enterprise, flexible exchange rate policy, and gradual relaxation of statutory regulators for the economy. To facilitate all those developments, normal trade conditions and credit facilities are essential. It may be safely assumed that the American position in these areas will be received in Poland, both by the government and by the people, as a litmus test of Washington's attitude towards Polish nation.

More on Visit by Austria's Vranitzky

Messner's 22 Sep Dinner Toast

AU251538 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Sep 87 p 2

[Toast delivered by Zbigniew Messner at a dinner given in honor of Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky in Warsaw on 21 September]

[Text] Esteemed Federal Chancellor! Esteemed Mrs Vranitzky!

Esteemed Austrian guests! Ladies and Gentlemen!

I would like to sincerely welcome you once again—Federal Chancellor, your wife, and those persons accompanying you—to Warsaw, the capital of the PPR.

It gives me great pleasure to have the honor of entertaining the head of the government of a state with which Poland has had ties of mutual fondness and friendship for years.

We consider your visit proof of the importance that both our governments attach to comprehensive, constructive, and mutually advantageous cooperation between Poland and Austria and an expression of a common desire to intensively develop our contacts further.

I am convinced that today's Polish-Austrian talks and the decisions that were made during the course of them will provide a new and lasting impetus to cooperation and will pave the way for further progress in our mutual relations.

Austria was one of those Western European states that became aware of the inefficiency or downright harmfulness of a policy of sanctions toward Poland early on. We appreciate and remember the realism and understanding of our problems that were characteristic of Austrian policy during this last, very difficult period for Poland. They were evidence of the fact that our mutual relations have a lasting basis and that their constant harmonious development lies in the interests of both sides.

We note the high level of Austrian-Polish relations with genuine satisfaction. We are maintaining a constant political dialogue. Numerous parliamentary and social contacts are being maintained. We would like to continue to enrich them.

I would like to assure you, Federal Chancellor, that relations with Austria are and will continue to be an important and lasting element of Polish foreign policy.

Federal Chancellor, we consider economic cooperation a particularly important factor for building lasting ties between states and societies. Economic cooperation between Poland and Austria is developing well. This is aided by traditional trade ties going back many years and the complementary structure of our economies.

In terms of the volume of trade, Austria is Poland's third largest trading partner in the West, and Poland's ports occupy third place in the transit of Austrian goods.

However, we believe that not all the opportunities for economic cooperation have been exploited. This was confirmed by the last, productive session of the mixed commission for economic and scientific and technical cooperation, which was held in a constructive atmosphere.

We are carrying out a far-reaching reorganization of the Polish economy with a view to modernizing the economy and improving its efficiency. One of the most

important directions of change is that of making the economy export-oriented. The addition of extensive opportunities for enhancing various forms of cooperation is linked to this.

We would gladly welcome the participation of Austrian industry in this process of export-oriented change in the Polish economy.

A high level of exchange in the field of culture and learning is helping to bring our societies closer together and to increase mutual understanding.

Relations between our states also possess a broader dimension that extends beyond the framework of bilateral relations.

Apart from the tangible benefits that they bring to Poland and Austria, their harmonious development represents our joint contribution to an improvement in the political climate, the strengthening of an atmosphere of confidence, and the consolidation of peaceful cooperation on our continent.

We believe that today there is no more pressing task than that of halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and ensuring peaceful coexistence between all states on the basis of equal security. This goal is served well by the comprehensive peace initiatives put forward by the Warsaw Pact, initiatives in which Poland plays an active and creative role.

We support the important disarmament proposals made by the Soviet Union, thanks to which the world and Europe, above all, have a historic opportunity to free themselves from entire classes of weapons of mass destruction.

We hope that a Soviet-U.S. agreement on medium-range and tactical weapons will be concluded shortly. It may mark a historic breakthrough in disarmament efforts.

Poland's and the Poles' tragic experiences demand that we display particular concern for and involvement in the maintenance of peace and the creation of permanent conditions for security and peaceful cooperation in Europe. This was what gave rise to the idea that our state expressed in the 1950's in the form of the Rapacki plan. And we were guided by these considerations when we put forward the idea of convening a conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

This consistent line also gave rise to the latest Polish initiative aimed at reducing weapons and increasing confidence in central Europe that was put forward by Wojciech Jaruzelski, the chairman of the PPR State Council, in May of this year. The Jaruzelski plan provoked a lively response and generated great interest in Europe and elsewhere. This is clear proof of the pertinence of the proposals contained in it. It is another convincing example of the fact that small- and medium-sized states can make their own, individual efforts aimed at ensuring peace and security on our continent.

Federal Chancellor, in Poland we all know about and highly value Austria's active involvement in strengthening East-West dialogue and in actions aimed at effecting a return to constructive cooperation in international relations.

Poland is not only ready to support Austria, as she has done so far, but also to cooperate with her in the international arena. The joint Polish-Austrian proposal, put forward at the Vienna CSCE meeting, to convene a symposium in Krakow on the protection of Europe's cultural heritage should by no means remain the only example of cooperation for the good of our common home, Europe.

Federal Chancellor, esteemed ladies and gentlemen, I would like to express the hope that your stay in Poland will provide a good opportunity for you to become more acquainted with our country, with its achievements and difficulties, and with Polish culture, traditions, and history.

I am sure, Federal Chancellor, that wherever you go in Poland you will encounter traditional Polish hospitality and a genuine feeling of fondness for Austria.

Vranitzky Press Conference in Warsaw

AU230751 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Raimund Loew report on press conference given by Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky in Warsaw on 22 September—live, with recorded statements by Vranitzky]

[Text] Chancellor Vranitzky's press conference here, in Warsaw's *Interpress* building, began only 20 minutes ago. It is still in progress. A few hours earlier the press spokesman of the Polish Government, Jerzy Urban, had commented in the same room on the forthcoming visit by U.S. Vice President George Bush. There could be an exchange of ambassadors between the United States and Poland soon and thus a full normalization of the relations that were seriously strained after the proclamation of martial law, Urban stated. If Bush so desires he can even speak on Polish Television, he said.

Poland's great expectations connected with the visit by Reagan's deputy which will take place at the end of this week were conveyed to the Austrian chancellor by General Jaruzelski personally.

[Begin Vranitzky recording] In 1980-81, that is, at the climax of the Polish crisis, the Americans adopted an attitude which went in the direction of no longer granting financial subsidies and other aid to Poland, and this certainly was not positive for overall development, and I perceive here a certain attitude of expectation that, through the vice president's visit, the difficulties in understanding which might have emerged at that time can be eliminated, but in any case that they can be discussed and subsequently settled. [end recording]

The United States is tremendously popular among wide strata of the populace in Poland. However, the question is still open as to what extent the population will be able to see anything of the guest from the United States. Bush wants to see Lech Walesa, in any case. At the opening of the press conference Vranitzky spoke about Polish-Austrian harmony on disarmament problems.

[Begin Vranitzky recording] In principle, Austria follows the line of the Jaruzelski plan as far as the creation of nuclear-arms-free zone is concerned. The Republic of Austria itself is one of the few nuclear-weapon-free zones. We also agree that we must include conventional armaments in the disarmament talks and proceed from the fact that the group of 23—also taking clearly into consideration the concerns and interests of the neutral states—must continue their deliberations and negotiations. Vienna is striving to become the venue for such a conference. The colleagues from Poland support Vienna's effort in this. [end recording]

An agreement between Austria and Poland on environmental protection and on investments is also planned and Austria would like to support Poland at the rescheduling negotiations in Paris. The press conference here in Warsaw is still in progress, as was already pointed out. Vranitzky's crammed program of visits began with a breakfast in the archbishop's palace with the primate of the Catholic Church Cardinal Glemp. Glemp spoke in a positive manner and showed understanding toward the guest from Vienna with respect to the so-called reform course of the government. During an almost 3-hour talk, which also included a luncheon with the country's strong man, State-party chief General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Chancellor Vranitzky learned that the policy of political liberalization and economic rehabilitation shall also be further pursued. The general received his guest at the Belvedere Palace in Warsaw's center, wearing dark glasses, as always, but if one bears in mind his usual image, in a rather relaxed way. The fact that Western politicians are visiting Poland more and more frequently constitutes a personal success for Jaruzelski. Jaruzelski explained to Vranitzky his policy of reconciliation and dialogue, as he called it. The question of possible participation by the Solidarity trade union was not discussed. The ban on Solidarity and the exclusion of the oppositionists linked with Solidarity shall remain enforced, despite the official pluralism and the rather extensive opportunities of criticism in the press. In 1 and 1/2 hours the chancellor will also meet with oppositionists at a cocktail party given by the the Austrian ambassador in Warsaw. These will include the publicist Adam Michnik and Walesa's adviser Gerenik. Tomorrow the delegation will depart from Warsaw in the direction of Krakow. At noon tomorrow a visit to the Oswiecim [Auschwitz] concentration camp has been envisaged. That much from Warsaw.

Meets Opposition Members 24 Sep

AU240950 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 24 Sep 87 p 1

[Franz Zauner dispatch from Warsaw: "To Work in New Institutions"]

[Text] On Tuesday evening [22 September], in the Austrian residence in Warsaw, Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky had a private meeting with a group of Polish opposition members, including Solidarity advisers Adam Michnik and Janusz Onyszkiewicz.

In subsequent talks with Austrian journalists the delegation expressed satisfaction about the course of the meeting.

The chancellor himself did not make any statement.

With the imposition of martial law in Poland the independent Solidarity trade union was banned. Its structures, however, continue to meet illegally. The only independent institution that is recognized by the state as a partner continues to be the Catholic Church. Both state and party, however, profess support for a certain pluralism, which also plays a role in the considerations of political reform and provides a certain leeway.

The official formula is still that the "so-called societal pluralism" of 1981 "led the country to the brink of civil war and threatened the state organism." There are still sudden, politically motivated arrests, even though their number is relatively small. At present there are no political prisoners in Poland. The Polish opposition has not presented any requests for intervention to Chancellor Vranitzky or other Austrian bodies.

At present Solidarity's strategy consists of again working in new institutions, as some opposition members explained. Most recently a pacifist movement called "Justice and Peace" has also appeared. In the publications sector there are numerous samizdat papers (about 500 different titles), which are assumed to be connected with Solidarity.

Austrian TV Interviews Messner

LD250342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 24 Sep 87

[Text] Zbigniew Messner has given an interview to a representative of the Austrian television station ORF. In the interview, he characterized the course and results of the Polish-Austrian talks conducted during the visit by Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky to Poland. The talks concerned various spheres of economic and political life, cultural exchange, and prospects for developing bilateral cooperation. Messner also discussed some aspects of the international situation.

Further on Dascalescu Visit to Morocco

Visits Building Site

AU261552 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0644 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/9/1987—Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, continued his official visit in Morocco with a working schedule in the building site of Nador Harbour which is being built by cooperation with Romania.

In the talks conducted in the building site, the Moroccan officials appreciated the project as an example of mutually advantageous collaboration. Emphasizing the fine collaboration between the Romanian and Moroccan experts, as well as the possibilities for the further expansion of the joint work in this domain, the beneficiaries of the investment expressed also their satisfaction at the quality and high technical level of the works performed by the Romanian party at Nador.

The concrete modalities for the achievement of new economic projects in that zone of Morocco were discussed.

Communique Issued

AU261819 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1654 GMT 26 Sep 87

["Press Release on the Official Visit of Romanian Prime Ministe Constantin Dascalescu to the Kingdom of Morocco"—AGERPRES headline

[Text] Rabat, AGERPRES, 26/9/1987—Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Morocco at the invitation of that country's Prime Minister Azzedine Laraki over 23-26,1987.

During his visit, the Romanian prime minister was received by King Hassan II of Morocco. Friendly messages were exchanged on the occasion between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and the Moroccan sovereign.

During the official talks between the Romanian prime minister and the prime minister of the Kingdom of Morocco, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship and understanding, high appreciation was expressed for the decisive contribution the personal relations of friendship and mutual respect, the meetings and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Hassan II make to the steady development and diversification of the excellent relations established between the two countries.

Making an in-depth analysis of the current stage of bilateral links, the two prime ministers noted with satisfaction the positive course of the Romanian-Moroccan commercial exchanges and reiterated their firm will to jointly work to ever more powerfully broaden and diversify them to the end of doubling their volume by the end of the decade.

With the results scored so far in economic and technical cooperation, more particularly in port building, geological research and technical assistance, as a basis, the two prime ministers agreed that the existing possibilities be further analysed with a view to identifying and carrying through new cooperation ventures especially in port, road and railway building, industry, geology, fishing, as well as in other area of common interest.

The two prime ministers signed a long-term agreement on the development of economic and technical cooperation and the intensification of commercial exchanges, as well as a protocol enshrining the measures set for the development and amplification of bilateral economic cooperation and commercial exchanges.

It was with pleasure that the parties noted the expansions and intensification of cooperation in science, culture, art, information and the press as significant contributions to the strengthening of friendship and rapprochement of the two countries.

Stress was laid on the need for the exchanges of visits between the two countries to intensify on all levels.

The two prime ministers examined the present international situation and noted with satisfaction that their views of the problems under consideration were largely identical. The document shows that the cessation of the arms race and the need for urgent specific and efficient disarmament actions to rid mankind of the nuclear war threat are fundamental today.

The sides reiterated the need for the 42nd UN General Assembly session to call on all states to step up their efforts and actions and find constructive solutions to the major international problems today, to settle the disputes peacefully, by way of negotiations.

Stating their satisfaction for the USSR-USA agreement in principle, the two parties stressed that action should be taken so that an accord to eliminate medium and shorter range missiles in Europe and on other continents be struck before the end of the year.

The two prime ministers paid special attention to the Middle East situation and favoured an intensification of the efforts—on both regional and international planes—in order that an international Middle East peace conference be under the UN aegis to be attended by all interested parties, the Palestine Liberation Organization as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the Security Council permanent members.

Prime Minister Azzedine Laraki praised President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian Government and people for their steady support to the Arab cause.

The communique states deep concern over the seriousness of the present situation in the gulf and the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war. It urges an immediate end to hostilities and a peaceful settlement of the conflict on the basis of Security Council Resolution 598.

The two prime ministers expressed their countries' concern for the aggravation of the world economic crisis and the deterioration of the position of the developing countries, and favoured an intensification of the efforts for the building of a new international order, for the eradication of underdevelopment.

The official talks were held in an atmosphere of understanding, cordiality and mutual respect, says the document which stresses that the two prime ministers expressed their great satisfaction for the results of the visit and for their understandings which they trust to help the further deepening of the friendship and cooperation between the two states and peoples.

Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu invited the prime minister of the Kingdom of Morocco, Azzedine Laraki, to come to Romania for an official visit.

Prime Minister Azzedine Laraki accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Concludes Talks

AU261817 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1703 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/9/1987—Official talks concluded in Rabat Between Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and the prime minister of the Kingdom of Morocco, Azzedine Laraki.

Documents on the intensification of mutually advantageous economic cooperation were signed at the end of the talks.

Returns Home

AU261952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1951 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/9/1987—On September 26 in the evening, the Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, who paid official visits to Tunisia and the Kingdom of Morocco, upon invitations extended by those countries' prime ministers, returned to Bucharest.

Upon departure from the airport in Rabat the Romanian premier was bidden a warm farewell by his Moroccan counterpart and members of the government, as well as other Moroccan officials.

Ioan Totu Attends UN General Assembly

Meets Counterparts

AU251532 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1507 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] United Nations, (AGERPRES). 25/9/1987—Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu, now in New York for the 42nd session of the UN General Assembly, had interviews with Peter Florin, president of the current session, with Hans Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, vice-president and foreign minister of Egypt, Leo Tindemans, foreign minister of Belgium, Tahir al-Masri, foreign minister of Jordan, Antoine Ndinga-Oba, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Congo, and W. Declerq, ECE foreign economic relations commissary.

The discussions covered aspects of the bilateral relations, especially on an economic plane, as well as some questions of current international life included in the agenda of the 42nd UN General Assembly session.

Meets With Other Ministers

AU251832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1809 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] The United Nations, AGERPRES, 25/9/1987—Ioan Totu, Romania's minister of foreign affairs, who attended the proceedings of the 42nd UN General Assembly session, had interviews with the president of the current session, Peter Florin, with the vice-chancellor and foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, with the vice-president and foreign minister of Egypt, 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, and with the deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Turkey, Vahit Halefoglu.

The Romanian foreign minister also met the prime minister in Kampuchia's coalition cabinet, Son Sann.

He also conducted talks with his counterparts in Belgium, Jordan, the People's Republic of the Congo, the People's Republic of China, the German Democratic Republic, Italy, France, Spain, Argentina, Brazil, Tunisia, Malaysia, Albania, Cyprus, with the first deputy foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and with the foreign economic affairs commissary of the EEC.

Meets Perez De Cuellar

AU261849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/9/1987—United Nations, AGERPRES, 26/9/1987—Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ioan Totu, head of the Romanian delegation at the 42nd session of the UN General Assembly, had an interview with the secretary general of the World Organization, Javier Perez de Cuellar. On the occasion the UN secretary general was conveyed, on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, a cordial salute as well as wishes of success in his highly responsible activity.

Thanking for the message, the UN secretary general asked that cordial salutes alongside best wishes of good health and personal happiness be conveyed to the Romanian head of state and wishes of new successes along the path of economic and social development to the Romanian people.

Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed admiration and respect for the prodigious activity carried out by President Nicolae Ceausescu, for the contribution made by

the leader of the Romanian state to solving the cardinal problems of mankind, and assessed highly the new Romanian proposals in point of disarmament, of halting the military conflicts and ovecoming the difficulties of the world economy, inclusive of the crisis of the developing countries' foreign debt.

During the talks the sides reviewed a number of problems in the agenda of the current session, pointing out the need for it to contribute to solving them, and to the promotion of understanding, collaboration and peace in the world.

Party Activists Attend PRC Embassy Meeting

AU261850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/9/1987—Marking the publication in Romania of the volume "Selected Works" by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Consultative Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, the ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest arranged a friendly meeting on Saturday, September 26.

In the attendance were party and state activists, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of other central institutions, of mass and public organizations, men of letters and journalists.

In their addresses Wang Jingqing, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, and Dumitru Ghise, director of the Political Publishing House, showed that the publication of that volume in Romania offered Romanian readers an opportunity to know a large number of concerns in the life of the friendly Chinese people, of the Chinese communists, for the development of all the branches of the national economy, of science, art and culture. The volume also outlines the international activity of the Chinese Communist Party, of the People's Republic of China in the service of peace and collaboration among nations and the safeguarding of the coutry's independence and sovereignty.

The speakers highlighted the fact that the publication of late in the People's Republic of China of volumes from President Nicolae Ceausescu's work and of scientific works by Academician Elena Ceausescu, D.Sc., as well as the publication in Romania of Deng Xiaoping's "Selected Works" were events of deep-going significance intended to contribute to a better mutual knowledge between the two countries and peoples, to the strengthening of the traditional Romanian-Chinese friendship. Also highlighted was the deciding role of summit meetings and talks which imparted to the cooperation between the RCP and the Chinese Communist Party further dimensions and an ever richer content, in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

Lao Leaders Receive Messages of Thanks

BK251149 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Vientiane, September 25 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Phoumi Vongvichit, acting-president of the Lao PDR, and Sisomphon Lovansai, acting president of the People's Supreme Assembly, on September 21 received a telegramme of thanks from Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu, and Nicolae Giosan.

The telegramme reads:

"On behalf of the Communist Party, the Council of Ministers and the Grand National Assembly, we would like to extend our sincere thanks to you, to the LPRP CC, the Council of Ministers, the People's Supreme Assembly and the Lao people, for their congratulations on the occasion of the Socialist Republic of Romania's National Day.

"We strongly believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will be further consolidated and developed for the interests of the peoples of our two countries, for socialism and world peace."

Phoun Sipaseut, minister of foreign affairs, also received a telegramme of thanks from Ioan Totu, minister for foreign affairs of the SRR, on the same day.

Leaders' Public Appearances 20-26 Sep

AU262018 [Editorial Report] Romanian media monitored by Austria Bureau 20-26 September report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders (sourcelines given in parentheses):

On 21 September, First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca and Deputy Prime Minister Stefan Andrei met with Canadian industrialists *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1635 GMT 21 Sep 87)*;

On 21 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu received new Sri Lankan ambassador's credentials *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1739 21 Sep 87)*;

On 21 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu received the secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 21 Sep 87)*;

On 23 September, President Ceausescu and wife Elena visited Galati County *(Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 23 Sep 87)*;

On 22 September, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu held talks with Tunisian Prime Minister Rachid Sfar in Tunis *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0716 GMT 22 Sep 87)*;

On 22 September, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu called on Tunisian President Bourguiba in Tunis *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 22 Sep 87)*;

On 22 September, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu visited economic units in Tunis *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1934 GMT 22 Sep 87)*;

On 23 September, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu met with 'Arafat in Tunis *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 23 Sep 87)*;

On 24 September, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu began official talks with Moroccan Prime Minister Azeddine Laraki in Rabat *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1034 GMT 24 Sep 87)*;

On 24 September, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu met with Moroccan King Hassan II in Rabat *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 24 Sep 87)*;

On 24 September, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu met with Moroccan parliamentarians *(Bucharest AGERPRES in Egnlish 1903 GMT 24 Sep 87)*;

On 26 September, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu visited a work site in Morocco *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0644 GMT 26 Sep 87)*;

On 26 September, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu concluded official talks in Morocco and signed a document *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1703 GMT 26 Sep 87)*;

On 26 September, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu concludes a visit to Morocco and returns to Bucharest *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1951 GMT 26 Sep 87)*;

On 22 September, Defense Minister Vasile Milea met with SFRY Mojsov in Belgrade *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1926 GMT 22 Sep 87)*;

On 22 September, Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Pacoste received GDR minister of agriculture, Bruno Lietz *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1739 GMT 22 Sep 87)*;

On 25 September, Ioan Avram, minister of electric power met with Turkish ministers in Ankara *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1617 GMT 25 Sep 87)*;

On 23 September, Paula Prioteasa, minister of food industry, was received by Mauritanian President Colonel Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya in Nouakchott *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1002 GMT 23 Sep 87)*;

On 24 September, RCP Central Committee Secretary Ion Stoian met with CPC activists *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 24 Sep 87)*;

On 25 September, Foreign Minister Ioan Totu met with counterparts in New York *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1507 GMT 25 Sep 87 and Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1809 GMT 25 Sep 87)*;

On 25 September, Foreign Minister Ioan Totu addressed the UN General Assembly session *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1817 GMT 25 Sep 87)*;

On 26 September, Foreign Minister Ioan Totu met UN General Secretary De Cuellar in New York *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 26 Sep)*;

On 24 September, Foreign Trade Minister Ilie Vaduva met with Iranian ministers in Tehran *(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1449 GMT 24 Sep 87)*.

BRIEFS

Robots in Industry

New Romanian-made industrial robots are being assembled in large Romanian enterprises. One like [as received] robot, equipped with electro-hydraulic control, which was developed by the Polytechnic Institute in Cluj-Napoca, went on line at the local "Tehnofrig" enterprise. It performs fine operations in the manufacture of machines and outfit for the food and refrigerating industries. Another robot was mounted at the "Armatura" enterprise in the same town. While the use of highly complex industrial robots expands, microrobots are put on line to considerably boost labour productivity. All these technical achievements are the fruit of a Romanian programme for the robotization of industry. [Text] *[AU251214 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0837 GMT 23 Sep 87 AU]*

Reportage on Visit by Zambian President

Arrives 25 Sep

LD251228 Budapest MTI in English 1040 Gmt 25 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI)—Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, arrived in Hungary Friday for an official visit on invitation of Karoly Nemeth, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council. The head of state is accompanied by Daniel Muchiwa Lisulo, president of the political and legal committee of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party, by Frederick Chomba, acting foreign minister, and by Fina Mushaukwa Liboma, Zambia's ambassador to Hungary.

The high ranking guests were greeted at Ferihegy Airport, which was decorated with national flags and inscriptions of welcome, by Karoly Nemeth. Present was Gabor Nagy, deputy foreign minister. The guests and their Hungarian hosts left the airport for Kossuth Lajos Square, and a ceremonious reception.

Meeting Held With Kadar

LD251348 Budapest MTI in English 1312 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI)—At the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party in Budapest Friday Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP] met with Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia and the United National Independence Party, as well as with the personalities accompanying him. Present at the meeting were Karoly Nemeth and Gyula Horn.

At the talks, in a cordial atmosphere, they exchanged views on topical issues of the international situation with particular attention to the issues of the African continent. They agreed that the peace of southern Africa was being threatened by the tension incited by the apartheid system and the aggression committed against the surrounding, independent countries. Janos Kadar insured the front line states of the continued solidarity of the H.S.W.P. and the Hungarian people, and discussed the merits of the activity waged by Zambia in the interests of the unity of the independent African countries and the peace of the continent.

Lusaka on Kadar-Kaunda Meeting

MB251841 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Hungary today assured the southern African Frontline States and the whole of independent Africa of her continued support against racist South African aggression. The assurance was given by Secretary General of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Janos Kadar when he met President Kaunda at the start of official talks in Budapest today. The Hungarian leader told Comrade Kaunda that peace in southern Africa was endangered by the tension caused by apartheid and acts of aggression by racist South Africa against neighboring independent African states. Comrade Kaunda arrived in Hungary this afternoon.

In an apparent reference to Comrade Kaunda's current efforts to solve the Libya-Chad conflict, Comrade Kadar said his country envies Zambia's activities to promote African unity and lasting peace on the continent. He assured the president in his capacity as both chairman of the Frontline States and the Organization of African Unity that Hungary will continue to render support to the struggling peoples against racist South African attacks.

Talks Held With Nemeth

LD252303 Budapest MTI in English 1900 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI) — The Zambian head of state, accompanied by the Hungarian deputy minister of Foreign affairs Gabor Nagy, laid a wreath on the memorial of Hungarian-Heroes at Budapest's heroes' square with military honour in the afternoon. Subsequently Karoly Nemeth started talks with Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda in the building of parliament.

In cordial atmosphere the president of the Hungarian Presidential Council informed his guest on the domestic situation in the country, the programme of socio-economic advance and the main foreign economic endeavours. He expounded the Hungarian stance on timely international issues, stressing that it is a fundamental interest of Hungary to establish a peaceful international atmosphere required for socialist construction, and strengthen many-sided relations between the states, on the basis of equal rights.

Karoly Nemeth pointed out that Hungary actively participates in the dialogue between states of differing social systems, and in strengthening East-West relations. In its foreign policy it pays particular attention to fostering and developing cooperation with the developing countries, including the states of Africa. Hungary is backing the efforts of the African countries to defend their independence, and ensure their social and economic development, free from external interference. Hungary expresses solidarity with the efforts of the Organization of African Unity and its member states to tackle the problems of the continent.

Kenneth David Kaunda spoke about the timely issues facing the Republic of Zambia, and mentioned economic stabilization as of particular importance. He expounded the position of his country on the most important African and international issues. The Zambian president spoke in detail of the moves he is to take as the current president of the Organization of African Unity in order to settle the conflicts of the continent by peaceful means, through negotiations. He spoke about the situation of the South African region, and the struggle that the front-line countries wage to defend their soveregnity and independence.

The heads of state confirmed the solidarity of their countries with the forces and movements fighting for the elimination of apartheid and for the independence of Namibia. They stated in agreement that the relations of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Zambia are settled and there are opportunities in several fields for their development.

Present at the meeting were Gyula Horn, state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and members of the party of the president of Zambia: Reuben Kamanga, head of the committee of rural development at the central committee of the United National Independent Party, Frederick Chomba, acting minister of foreign affairs, Fina Liboma, Zambian ambassador accredited to Hungary, and Henry Meebelo, political adviser of the President of Zambia.

Kaunda Comments on OAU

MB261847 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] President Kaunda has said that the Western Sahara and Libya-Chad conflict were African problems that were being compounded by some selfish foreign interests. Comrade Kaunda, who is on a 4-day state visit to Hungary, said this at a dinner hosted in his honor by host president Karoly Nemeth. President Kaunda said as chairman of the Organization of African Unity he would continue with efforts to find a lasting solution to the Libya-Chad problem following the recent OAU ad hoc committee meeting in Lusaka that discussed the issue.

The Hungarian president told his visitor that relations between his country and Zambia [words indistinct] and there were possibilities for developing and widening them in several areas. He assured Comrade Kaunda that his country was ready to explore any unutilized possibilities and to promote cooperation in the domain of economic and trade relations on the basis of mutual benefit. On South Africa, Comrade Nemeth said the southern part of Africa has accumulated tension that not only threatened the security of peoples in the region but also has effects on international life as a whole. He said his government supports the liberation movements fighting the racist regime.

Further Talks Held

MB271852 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] President Kaunda, who concludes his Hungarian tour tomorrow, today (?continued) [words indistinct] with Hungarian leaders and [words indistinct]. President Karoly Nemeth told Comrade Kaunda during his visit that his country stood by the Frontline States in their fight against South African destabilization. The Hungarian leader said the aggressive policy of apartheid was the root cause of the grave situation in the southern African region.

President Kaunda also held talks with the general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Comrade Janos Kadar, who said the two countries should develop closer relations for the benefit of their (?citizens).

Reportage on Varkonyi UN Visit

Meets with Genscher

LD251748 Budapest MTI in English 1417 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] New York, September 25 (MTI)—Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi in New York for the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly held talks on trends in bilateral relations and topical issues of the international situation with Enrique Iglesias, foreign minister of Uruguay, Brian Lenihand, foreign minister of Ireland, and Roberto Csota de Abreu Sodre, foreign minister of Brazil.

The Hungarian foreign minister also met with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. In examining trends in relations between the two countries they evaluated the forthcoming visit of Hungarian Prime Minister Karoly Grosz to Bonn as being of outstanding significance. Regarding topical issues of the international situation they devoted special attention to the process of security and cooperation in europe. In this area both saw opportunities for advances of merit.

Meets with Counterparts

LD262050 Budapest MTI in English 1636 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] New York, September 26 (MTI)—Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, who is heading the Hungarian delegation to the 42nd UN General Assembly session, met Foreign Ministers Abdol Wakil Of Afghanistan, Isidoro Malmierca of Cuba, Wu Xueqian of China and Tadashi Kuranari of Japan. The parties surveyed the state of bilateral relations, examined the ways of further developing cooperation, and exchanged views on major international affairs.

Delegation Arrives in Leningrad 27 Sep

LD280229 Budapest MTI in English 1922 GMT 27 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 27 (MTI)—Frigyes Berecz, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, arrived in Leningrad on Sunday to attend the opening of the Hungarian Economic and Technical Days. Janos Barabas, charge d'affaires ad interim of Hungary to the Soviet Union, joined the delegation in Leningrad.

Marjai Visits Iranian Exhibition

LD262042 Tehran IRNA in English 1545 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 26, IRNA—Hungary's First Deputy Premier Mr. Marjai visited Iran's pavilion at the Budapest International Fair Saturday.

The Hungarian official, expressing satisfaction with the variety of goods displayed in the pavilion, said that Iran and Hungary should further cooperate on non-oil goods trade.

Pointing to Tehran-Budapest Joint Economic Commission and exchanges of economic delegations of the two countries, Marjai expressed hope that bilateral economic ties would further expand.

Iran's pavilion at the fair has been visited by Hungarian officials and large number of people.

Berecz Leaves for Cuba via Spain, Mexico

LD251756 Budapest MTI in English 1609 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Madrid, September 25 (MTI) — Janos Berecz, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee, has left for Cuba on an official visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

En route to Cuba, Janos Berecz is to hold tlaks with party and state leaders in Spain and Mexico.

On Friday he held talks in Madrid with Gerardo Iglesias, general secretary of the Communist Party of Spain (PCE), on inter-party relations and topical international affairs.

Lukacs Receives GDR National Front Official

LD251633 Budapest MTI in English 1335 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI)—Janos Lukacs, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party received Werner Kirchhof, acting vice president of the National Front of the German Democratic Republic on Friday. Kirchhof is in Hungary on invitation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. At the meeting Janos Lukacs gave a briefing on topical home policy tasks of the social bodies, and on the relationship between the party and mass organizations.

Miklos Interviewed About Islamic Center

AU261554 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 16 Sep 87 p 3

[Interview with State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, by correspondent F.T.: "Islamic Center Will Be Built in Budapest"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] In recent weeks, the press has informed the public that a delegation of the Islamic World League held talks with the chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs on the possibility of building an Islamic center in Budapest. The news stirred interest both in Hungary and abroad. In order to inform our readers more in detail about the precedents, the concrete ideas, and about the expected developments, we interviewed State Secretary Imre Miklos who represented the Hungarian Government in the negotiations.

[F.T.] What preceded the visit of the Islamic World League delegation in Budapest? How long have the preparatory negotiations been under way?

[Miklos] We held talks with the representative of the Islamic World League for the first time in Budapest a year ago. We met with General Kamal Siraj Alddin [name as published], head of the European center of the League in September 1986, and it was at this meeting that he brought up the idea of creating an Islamic center in Hungary and asked our position on the matter. I explained to the General that Islam had old historical traditions and roots in Hungary even if, at present, there are not too many Hungarian followers of this religion. [passage omitted]

[F.T.] What concrete ideas and plans were discussed in the first talks?

[Miklos] We discussed mainly issues of principle and we clarified the details separately, by means of letters. The officials of the Islamic World League informed us that they would like to build a center in Budapest comprising a mosque, a library, offices and rooms for ritual purposes, all the construction, of course, at their expense. [passage omitted]

[F.T.] When is the Islamic Center in Budapest expected to commence operations and how can it assist the development of our contacts with the Islamic countries?

[Miklos] [passage omitted] According to the favorable experiences so far, I think that we can count on the construction and operation of an Islamic center in Budapest in not too distant future. The Islamic World League can provide considerable assistance in this because it has multilateral and rich experiences in running such centers. Of course, on our part, we will do our utmost to make sure that such a center which can fulfill the religious and cultural requirements of the followers of the Islamic religion will begin operation in Hungary as soon as possible. It is a well-known fact that Hungary has traditionally fostered good relations with many countries in the world where a decisive majority of the population is Muslim. We are ready to strengthen and widen these relations. We honestly believe that the Islamic Center in Budapest will contribute to the deepening of our contacts with the Islamic world and, subsequently, it will strengthen peace, international balance, friendship between peoples, confidence, and last but not least, solidarity and cooperation in creating peace in the Middle East. [passage omitted]

Szurosz Receives Portuguese CP Delegation

AU261747 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Sep 87 p 5

[Text] MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros received a Portuguese Communist Party delegation led by Politburo candidate member Manuel J. Orcinha at the MSZMP Central Committee Headquarters on 21 September. The delegation of the Leiria County Committee is visiting Hungary at the invitation of the MSZMP Nograd County Committee to develop relations between fraternal counties.

Varkonyi Sends Telegram to Albania's Malile
AU261603 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Sep 87 p 21

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Hungarian-Albanian diplomatic relations, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi sent a telegram with greetings to Reis Malile, foreign minister of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Nemeth Greets Nicaraguan President
AU261745 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Sep 87 p 8

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, sent a greetings telegram to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the occasion of national day of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Council Passes Decree on Tax Changes
LD251628 Budapest MTI in English 1310 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI) — The Hungarian Presidential Council held a session Friday. It passed a decree of legal stature on the transitional measures and legislative amendments related to the implementation of the parliamentary acts on the general value added tax and the personal income tax. It debated and approved the draft presentation on the venture tax and on this basis passed a decree of legal stature which regulates taxation of the economic operative activity of individual and group private venturers and small sized cooperatives.

The body resolved upon changing the name of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce: from January 1st 1988 the body will continue operation under the name Hungarian Chamber of Economics. This new name better corresponds to the composition of the members of the chamber and satisfactorily reflects the economic activity conducted by the members.

Trade Union Meeting Held in Budapest
LD270237 Budapest MTI in English 1810 GMT 26 Sep 87

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI) — Over a thousand trade union activists held a general meeting in Budapest on Saturday with representatives of the HSWP Central Committee, the county party committees and the state organs also in attendance. In the meeting leaders of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) analysed the unions' tasks related to economic and social advance, and Szot President Sandor Gaspar delivered a paper under the title "advance and the Trade Unions".

Sandor Gaspar spoke in detail about the position represented by the unions during the elaboration of the programme of economic and social advance and the government work programme. The SZOT president said that the unions always considered the interests of society and the workers simultaneously when they made proposals or expressed contrary opinions.

Sandor Gaspar emphasized that the current task of implementing the programme demands more work and a new approach from the trade union movement. Trade union work as a whole should be placed under the control of the members. People should always know what stance the union leaders take on their behalf and how they justify their standpoint. The fundamental principle that the trade union movement should not show indifference to the fate of anyone has remained unchanged, he said.

Addressing the issue of the wage reform, the SZOT president said that wages should be raised in keeping with performance and expertise and skill should be given a greater deal of recognition.

SZOT Secretary Sandor Nagy spoke about the ways of trade union participation in the implementation of the government work programme. He said that in the years to come plans should be realistic, economically feasible and politically tolerable. The question how the conditions of advance can be created if restrictive measures are also taken has to be answered already next year, and the reform of central expenditures should be put on the agenda as soon as possible, Sandor Nagy said.

SZOT Secretary Ferenc Solyom spoke of expected changes in trade union membership fees. He said that the new fees would not pose an extra burden on the population. Under the personal income taxation law, the membership fee will be exempt from taxation. The trade unions plan to make a financial contribution to the expansion of the employment fund set up recently by the government.

AIDS-Screening Network Established
AU272022 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Sep 87 p 8

[F.K.-signed report: "Volunteers Expected—National AIDS-Screening Network in Hungary"]

[Text] Since January this year, the number of people in Hungary who have developed AIDS-virus antibodies in their blood has increased from 107 to 139. As Dr Adam Vass, head of the Epidemics Department of the Health Ministry, told us, the number of people infected with the AIDS-virus is probably much higher than the number of people found with the virus' antibodies in their blood. So far, doctors in Hungary have reported six AIDS patients of which three have died.

The problem is that there might be people out there who carry the virus and do not know about it. Antibodies that signal the infection, and which can be found through laboratory examinations appear only about 8 to 12 weeks after infection by the virus. Clinical symptoms can be expected to appear much later, after weeks, months, or,

most frequently, only after years. Therefore, it is very important for special AIDS risk groups—people who frequently change their sexual partners and drug users—to undergo examination and make sure that they are free of the virus.

The establishment of the national screening network made it possible for the people involved to ask for an AIDS-test at the proper institutions under strict medical secrecy and free of charge. The test-material obtained by a simple blood test is examined in laboratories and the patient is informed about the results within 8 to 20 days. Unfortunately, few people have made use of the possibility of voluntary screening so far.

Since December 1985 the marketing of blood products, which are not guaranteed by the producing firm as AIDS-free, has been prohibited in Hungary. Since 1 July 1986, every blood donation has to undergo an AIDS test too. Some 695 such tests have been carried out so far, and the fact that only two cases showed positive results is reassuring. Health care allocated 55 million forints on AIDS tests last year, and this year, this sum will probably be 75 million forints.

A compulsory AIDS test is planned for tissue, organ, and sperm donors, as well as for hemophiliacs and people charged with prostitution. A similar compulsory test is planned for people who are proved to inject themselves with drugs, people with venereal diseases, people suspected of such diseases and their partners, the inmates of correctional or educational institutions and prisons, AIDS suspects, and the sexual partners of people already infected.

Although the establishment of the screening network will contribute to a slow-down in the spread of the epidemic, the struggle against the disease can bear fruit only by keeping the attention of society on the problem, and by increasing health education and information. Guarantees against the infection are carried by each one's own life style, primarily by durable partner relations, a healthy sexual life, and the use of condoms.

Anyone can receive information about the ways to prevent AIDS infection without naming his identity, every day between 8 and 16 hours by calling the following telephone number: 138-431, where professional people will provide professional information. After working hours and on holidays, an automatic device provides 3-minute information under the following telephone number: 384-555.

Free AIDS screening is carried out in Budapest at the Virology Department of the National Public Health Institute, the AIDS information center of the the National Institute of Venereal and Skin Diseases, at all the district veneral and skin disease institutes, and at the virus-testing laboratories of the Municipal Public Health and Epidemics Station. In the provinces, all the veneral and skin disease institutes and the county health clinics receive the volunteer also free of charge. It is important to know that application for an AIDS test can be made everywhere, irrespective of one's residence.